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17TH
NOVEMBER,
1893.

1843—SHANGHAI—1893.

THE MODEL SETTLEMENT.

ITS BIRTH. ITS YOUTH. ITS JUBILEE.

PRINTED AT THE
"SHANGHAI MERCURY"
OFFICE.
—
1893.

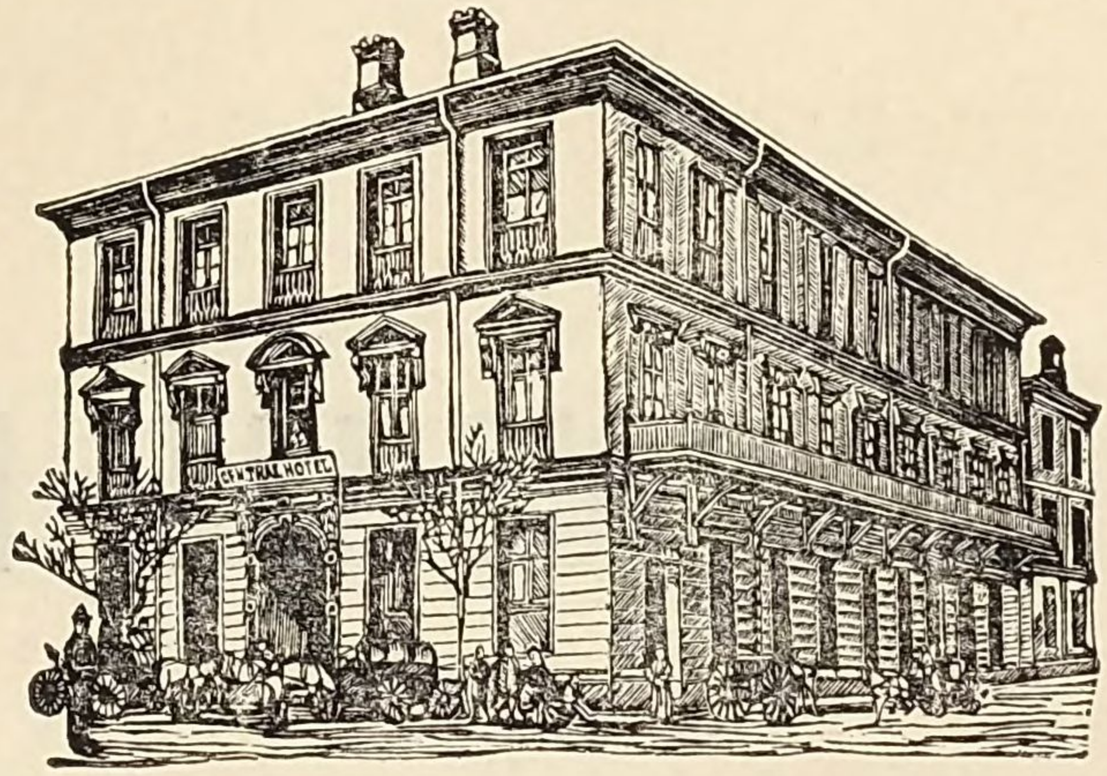
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INTRODUCTORY.

WHEN the articles which form the opening part of this little volume and the description of Shanghai's Jubilee Celebrations were first put into type in the pages of the *Shanghai Mercury*, there was no intention of endowing them with anything longer than the ephemeral life of ordinary newspaper articles. They were written at the moment, and appeared from day to day with no view to serve any purpose beyond that of the hour, and consequently, traces of the hurry and condensation, inseparable from journalistic work, will doubtless be found by the reader who peruses this little book at his leisure, and who supplies with his local knowledge the inevitable omissions here and there. Our local readers will remember that a sub-committee, styled the "Historical Committee," was formed from amongst those members of the General Jubilee Committee who were regarded as most competent to deal with that work; but for some unexplained reason they have never given the public any account of their labours or done anything pertinent to the occasion to justify their title. We, in common with most people, were, however, misled by the appointment of the so-called "Historical Committee," and believed that the *raison d'être* of their existence was to present Shanghai with something in the nature of a historical essay on the genesis of the Foreign Settlements. For that reason, until the last moment, when we saw the "Historical Committee" was only a name, we had no idea of invading their domain; but when afterwards the Committee appeared to have fallen into a state of gentle oblivion, the idea of giving, on our account, and even with a full knowledge of our unfitness for the task, some little historical account of Shanghai, was conceived and put into execution. The work was therefore naturally somewhat hurried. It is on this account that we tender these brief introductory remarks, more in the nature of an apology than as a preface. The articles and reports were simply reprinted, and put into their present more permanent shape in answer to a general request from the numerous readers of the *Shanghai Mercury*, so that some little

remembrance in handy form might remain of Shanghai's fiftieth birthday, which would serve to convey to friends at a distance some notion of the Birth, Youth, and Jubilee of what we are proud to call the "Model Settlement" of China. In nowise aspiring to rank as a complete history of Shanghai, we hope the present little volume affords in concise shape a record of at least the most striking incidents in the chequered fifty years of its life, and when a writer, with the leisure, literary skill, and larger accomplishments for the task, arises to write the standard history of Shanghai,—which is well worth the trouble,—he may find in this brief record a slight but useful groundwork for his greater labour. The third part of the book, which gives Mr. R. E. Bredon's (late Commissioner of Customs here) decennial report, we think will be then found of peculiar value, giving as it does an exhaustive and most able review of the commercial history of the past ten years at Shanghai. The Photographs, with which the work is illustrated, require no reference here beyond mentioning the fact that they have been taken by the Shanghai Photo-Enlarging Company. A comparison, however, between the pictures of the Bund in 1849 and 1893 will tell better than any words of ours can do what fifty years have done.

Editors, *Shanghai Mercury*.

Shanghai, *6th December 1893*.

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BUND IN 1849.

THE FIRST REGATTA BEING PULLED.



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1843—SHANGHAI—1893.

THE MODEL SETTTEMENT,

ITS BIRTH. ITS YOUTH. ITS JUBILEE.

THE 17th November 1893, completed Shanghai's fiftieth year as a Foreign city, the greatest emporium of commerce in the Far East, and the commercial metropolis of China. The occasion is one upon which we must all share feelings of satisfaction, that, despite its many natural drawbacks of climate and environments, we have seen the wretched swamp, the fields of paddy, and the dank marshes which the English pioneers found where we now dwell, develop into a handsome city, with fine roads, stately buildings, a smoothly working form of civil government, and all, or nearly all, the accompaniments of Western civilization. There is, doubtless, much reason to marvel at that which has been accomplished by the united efforts of a handful of Foreigners in these few years, for in comparison with the field in which they have worked, the pioneers from the West, who have helped to build up Shanghai, have been a mere handful. In some respects, the stately city, which now sits safely and proudly by the brown waters of the Whangpoo is one of the most remarkable places in the world. It is remarkable,—first of all, as being the only republic on Asiatic soil; that within its boundaries people of almost all the nations of Europe, with numerous representatives from America, as well as a strong contingent of natives of other Asiatic countries; men of all colours, and classes, and creeds are found, unitedly living in harmonious intercourse; remarkable also, in that, though Shanghai was first mentioned in Chinese history about 250 years before CHRIST, its great commercial potentialities, its admirable situation for trade—near the mouth of one of the mightiest rivers in the world—were never suspected until Sir HENRY POTTINGER and Captain BALFOUR selected the site of the present British Settlement early in November 1843, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Nanking, the ratifications of which had been exchanged at Hongkong on the 26th of the previous June. On the 14th November a notification, issued by Captain BALFOUR,—who meanwhile had been detached from his military duties in the Madras Artillery and gazetted as first British Consul at Shanghai,—was published, stating that the port would be opened to Foreign trade on the 17th of the month; and on the day named, the history of Shanghai, as far as we are concerned, may be said to have commenced.

That is the day which has just been celebrated,—the anniversary of the official promulgation of the opening of the port to trade with the outside world, and the formal inviting by the British authorities of the first overseas men to settle down to the then much-talked-

of task of tapping the enormous commercial resources of China. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the world had Europeans deliberately set themselves down to live in such a naturally an uninviting spot, as far as the appearance of the newly declared Settlement went. The Consulate and residences of the other British officials were located in the City, and the first few Foreign merchants and traders found what house accommodation they could, either inside the walls or in the almost equally objectionable and dirty district along the river-side, known as Namtao. But the latter had some compensatory advantages in its accessibility to the river. It requires a long stretch of imagination to-day to picture Shanghai as it was in the first years of its existence, and to trace in the sinuosities of its miles of fine streets, and in the noble Bund, the miserable morass and creek-cut country which formed the future Model Settlement. We need not here inform our readers that the first boundaries of the English Settlement were then much smaller from east to west than they are to-day, for it is pretty well known that it was not until the over-running of the place by the Taipings, nearly a score of years later, that the western boundary was extended from the Stone or old Barrier road (as what is now known as the Fokien Road was then called) to its present line along the Defence Creek. It took many years of labour and a vast expenditure of money to fill in even the central part of the Settlement, and five years after the opening of Shanghai, we find that a large Native village, surrounded by creeks and bamboos, stood on the site of the office of the *Shanghai Mercury*, while a woodyard, in the midst of a dismal swamp, filled the site of the present palatial Shanghai Club. The work of building the Bund was undertaken very soon after the first settlers obtained possession of the river front lots, which they did at from $30 to $70 a *mow*, and even at these figures the fortunate purchasers paid the original Chinese holders about double the market value of their property. It speaks of Shanghai's history since then more eloquently than anything else could do when we say that the value of this land has increased more than 500-fold. For the first three or four years the newcomers, who were well received by the Chinese people on the whole, made but little impression upon the external appearance of the place, but in 1846-7 the place set apart for Foreign occupation began to gradually raise itself over the squalor of its native surroundings. Roads had been planned, or rather had not been entirely forgotten by the builders on the new lots, but the first comers in Shanghai were a somewhat rapacious, and short-seeing folk, who cared little as to what straits for room their successors might feel, provided they had enough to carry their bales of piece-goods and chests of tea along the narrow roads, which they thought sufficient for the requirements of the moment, little caring what came after them. This unfortunate blunder succeeding generations of Shanghai residents have had to pay for dearly, and we gain a pretty strong insight into the public spirit of the first settlers from the fact that we find Captain Balfour, the British Consul, obliged to issue a strongly worded order to the new land-owners insisting upon the roads in the embryo Settlement being at least twenty-five feet wide. Clearly the days of the steam-roller and spider-wheel carriages of the Chinese highfliers, who now dash through our streets in thousands, gave no prophetic premonitions of their approach to the first Foreign landholders in Shanghai, or if they did they were very little heeded, and we are suffering now for their neglect. Even in 1850 the Bund was very sparsely built upon, and it is difficult to imagine what it was like, when one looks at its appearance to-day. The roughly laid roadway was barely the prescribed twenty-five feet wide, and only four or five houses in Foreign style had been erected.

Of these but two remain to-day,—that built by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and which has for many years, been occupied by Messrs. BRAND Bros., at the corner of the Foochow Road, and the other, Messrs. DENT's premises, at the corner of the Kiukiang Road. True, the first *Ewo* hong stood on its present site, but the first buildings have lost much of their original appearance, by modern additions and improvements. The oldest relic connecting the Bund with the early days of Shanghai was the old Custom House, and even that now is a thing of the past, the venerable Chinese building, after a long struggle to stand against advancing time, having to be taken down lest it should overwhelm its occupants.

One year after the opening of the port, Shanghai's trade with Foreign countries reached nearly a million sterling, divided as follows: £500,335 imports, £487,528 exports, upon which the former paid duty to the Imperial Government to the amount of Tls. 76,460, while the exports contributed Tls. 69,128 to the Imperial exchequer, which was then sadly in need of money, and welcomed it from any source. During the year only 44 Foreign vessels of all kinds had arrived in the port; the Foreign population only consisted of 23 residents and families, there were only 11 merchants' houses, 2 Protestant missionaries, and 1 Consular flag.

The following is the result of the annual census of the Foreign population of Shanghai during the first few years of its existence:—

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
50	90	120	134	159	175	210	265

At the beginning of its tenth year, we find that Shanghai had made very considerable progress in its municipal condition. The revenue of the English Settlement, administered by the modestly styled Committee of Roads and Jetties, actually approached five thousand Carolus dollars, the dollar then exchanging at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 1d. This Committee had been formed at the instance of Captain BALFOUR the year following the opening of the port, and originally consisted, we believe, of six of the chief "landholders," as they were then styled, selected by the others. Amongst its first members were Mr. JAMES WHITE, afterwards M.P. for Brighton, Mr. MACKRILL SMITH, Mr. GIBB, of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Mr. A. G. DALLAS, the pioneer of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co. Dr. MEDHURST and Dr. LOCKHART were not, as far as we can learn, actually on the first Committee, but were very active outside organisers and workers in the interest of the then struggling Model Settlement, and gave great assistance, by their knowledge of Chinese, to the first civic fathers. The British Consul continued for some years to act as *ex officio* Chairman at the Committee's deliberations, which were long solely confined to the mere making of roads and foot-bridges and jetties. Their income was derived from a very modest tax of, at first, ¼ per cent. on land, and 1 per cent. on houses erected in the Settlement. This source of income, with something over $2,700 from wharfage dues, yielded, in 1852, the $5,000 referred to above. In 1852 the expenditure of the thrifty civic fathers amounted in all to $8,000, which, however, included the repayment of a loan of $2,000 which they had borrowed at 10 per cent. Ten per cent., indeed, seems to have been the general rate on Municipal loans to Shanghai for many years after its opening. (In 1892, the income of the Municipal Council from all sources was Tls. 527,845, and their expenditure Tls. 542,332.) At the beginning of the tenth year of its existence, the value of the commerce of the port, exclusive of opium and treasure, was nearly 14¾ million dollars, as nearly as could then be ascertained, without the aid of the now indispensable Customs Statistics, the Foreign Customs not being established till two years afterwards. It was about this time that the first attempts were made to deal with the

drainage difficulty, which the nature of the soil upon which the Foreign Settlement was built, made a very grave subject, and the first Committee displayed a great reluctance in touching it at all. The revenue of the Settlement was in these days all expended upon the immediate objects implied in the title of the Committee, and it was not until 1852 that anyone seems to have thought of going beyond these objects of Municipal solicitude. In that year, however, somebody appears to have discovered that the laws of sanitation were not to be entirely ignored even in such a happy-go-lucky place as Shanghai was in those days. The first scheme for the main drainage was, it is true, a very modest one, the proposed main sewer being only about 2,900 feet in length, with a narrow branch of something over 6,000 feet, the whole to cost something over $8,000; but the scheme met with much opposition, and it was not till the Committee who recommended it had resigned in disgust, and been again pressed to resume their functions, that the landholders sanctioned the outlay, which it was expected would be covered by the excess of revenue over expenditure in about six years. The first boom in Shanghai commenced about this time, and as an instance of the intense application to business which prevailed in Shanghai in 1852, we read that there was no time to train or enter for the Autumn races, which in these days were horse-races, as distinguished from the pony-races that later on in our history have become so strongly identified with the place. The early written history of Shanghai is in a great measure lost,—first of all, owing to the absence of anything in the shape of a newspaper, until 1850; and secondly, on account of the burning of the British Consulate, with all its records, on the 23rd December 1870. It is somewhat amusing now to recall, at a time when we are chiding the Chinese for their carelessness in not renewing fire-policies on valuable buildings, that the fire insurance on H.B.M.'s Consular buildings expired exactly a week before the fire, and had not been renewed! But in August 1850, with the *North China Herald*, we begin to get a continuous record. It was not until the middle of 1849 that the French Concession was constituted by a proclamation by the Military Intendant of Soochow, and, very shortly afterwards, Hongkew, the American Settlement, north of the Soochow Creek, was planned for the occupation of American residents, and a U.S. Consul was regularly appointed. In the first issue of the first Shanghai newspaper, a list of the Foreign residents is given, which includes 158 names of male Foreign residents, a small proportion of whom had their families with them. This growth from 1844 was fairly satisfactory, though the progress which Shanghai has made in this respect since then had barely commenced. Even in 1854 a public ball given here appears to have struck Shanghai dumb with amazement at the number of the merry-makers, thirty gentlemen and nine ladies being actually present! each lady splitting her waltzes up into halves, quarters, and even smaller fractions, to save the other sex from figuring as wall-flowers. But long before this, the influx of Foreigners of the most diverse nationalities had began, and it became necessary to extend the system of Municipal Government and to organize a regular police force, and in 1853, owing to the panic occasioned by the advance of the Taipings to Nanking and Chinkiang, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was formed upon the advice and under the authorization of Sir George Bonham, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to China, for the defence of the British Settlement. It was then the intention of the American settlers to organize a separate force of their own, but their numbers not proving sufficient, it was more wisely resolved to throw in their lot with their older and more numerous British fellow-residents, and a "Committee of Co-Operation"

was nominated, consisting of British and American residents, with the object of strengthening the Foreign Settlements against bands of marauders, whether Imperialist or Rebel, one of which was about as bad as the other at this period. Of that Committee Mr. W. S. Wetmore is probably the sole survivor in Shanghai to-day. It was high time indeed that some permanent measures were taken for keeping in order the vast hordes of Natives of all classes that the Rebellion had driven to seek shelter within the Foreign Settlements. It is true that the original Land Regulations expressly inhibited the residence of Chinese, other than the servants and employés of the Foreign residents, from dwelling inside the pale, as we may well term the Foreign Settlements of these days. But the fortunate and charitable landowners of the early fifties saw in the terror of the rich people from Soochow, Sungkiang, Quinsan, Kashing, and a score of other large cities, which have been wiped out of existence by the Taipings, a splendid opportunity for doing good to their fellow-men and at the same time making a magnificent profit out of their good works. The first instalment of the Native population, which was destined to afterwards almost deprive the Foreign residents of even breathing space, consisted of some 22,000 refugees, who found a safe resting-place along the north side of the Yang-king-pang. They were quickly followed by hordes of terrified Chinese, who first of all filled the French Settlement, the boundaries of which do not appear to have been very rigidly fixed at first. Then they overflowed into the British Settlement. On September 7th, 1853, the Native City was found to have been quietly occupied by a band of the Triad Society men during the previous night, the capture of the official quarters being greatly aided by a number of disorderly and disaffected natives of Canton, Ningpo, and Foochow, who had lived in the City for some time before, apparently in pursuance of a well-organized plan to seize that place for the Rebels. The Taotai Sam Qua, or Wu, a Cantonese, was shut up in his yamên, where a body of his own countrymen exerted themselves to keep him from harm, till he was persuaded by two Foreign residents, Dr. Hall and Mr. Caldecott Smith, to fly from the City, from the walls of which the Taotai was let down in a wicker basket. The Chehsien and several runners were killed by the insurgent masters of the City, and meanwhile the Taotai lay *perdue* in the *Kee-chong* hong on the Bund. The whole country at this time was in a state of anarchy, and had it not been for the strong British naval forces in the river, the history of Shanghai would probably about this time be a huge gap. But the measures for the defence of the Settlements kept the gentry in the City at a safe distance, though they did not prevent a small but desperate gang of Cantonese from attacking and looting the Custom House on the Bund. The whole future of Shanghai was for many months now seriously threatened, owing to the powerlessness of the Chinese Government to keep its rebellious subjects in order; but the very causes which operated to decimate so many rich cities in our neighbourhood directly tended to transform the then scantily occupied Foreign Settlements into a populous and heterogeneous city. The whole aspect of the place was now changed. Men who had bought a few *mow* of land for a song found themselves suddenly develop into capitalists; the most exorbitant prices were demanded for the smallest services, and the Municipal exchequers, in both the British and French Settlements, were filled to overflowing with the taxes levied upon the Chinese who were, however, too anxious to pay anything, provided they were allowed to shelter themselves under the strong government which the Treaty Powers maintained in the Foreign Settlements, in contrast to the anarchy and chaos which reigned outside. This condition of affairs ultimately

led to the stoppage of the payment of Customs duties by the Foreign merchants, and the establishment of the Inspectorate-General of Customs in Shanghai,

Before proceeding to deal with the circumstances which led to the formation of the Imperial Maritime Customs, which had its birth in Shanghai, we may refer briefly to a few incidents that we have omitted to mention in their proper place. One of the most exciting episodes in the early history of Shanghai was the blockading of the port by Mr. R. Alcock (afterwards Sir Rutherford), the British Consul, with a 16-gun sailing brig, in the early part of 1848, in consequence of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to make reparation for an outrage committed by a number of Shantung boatmen at Tsing-pu, some thirty miles from Shanghai, upon Drs. Medhurst and Lockhart and Rev. Wm. Muirhead. The British Consul, on hearing of the outrage, despatched the young interpreter, Mr. Harry S. Parkes, who was afterwards to make such a name for himself in the higher paths of diplomacy, to the scene of the outrage, to investigate on the spot, and afterwards sent him with the Vice-Consul, Mr. D. B. Robertson, on board the gun-brig *Espiègle* (12 guns), to interview the Viceroy at Nanking. And the refusal of the Shanghai Taotai to do justice in the matter was shown to the Viceroy to be so likely to lead to the most disastrous consequences that the Viceroy at once censured and removed the Taotai, replacing him by a well-known friend of the Foreigners. In a very few days the ringleaders of the mob at Tsing-pu were humbly brought down to Shanghai, fully identified and put on exhibition in the *cangue*. In these days the Foreign Consuls were men, and the generation of Carl Bocks had not yet appeared upon the scene, to make Foreigners blush at the representatives of European Governments. The numerous fleet of Shantung junks which the British Consul, with the aid of a couple of small gun-brigs, had refused to allow to sail out of the Shanghai river, until the assailants of the three Foreign missionaries were given up, were then allowed to proceed to the North with their tribute rice. How greatly has British diplomacy retrograded since 1848! Is it the men or is it the system that is at fault? But whoever is to blame, we think that the Chinese opinion of us is not quite so high as it was when the English Consul showed that the British Government was behind every one of its subjects, and would not allow them to be injured with impunity. In this respect Shanghai has to regret a decided change for the worse in this year of her Jubilee, and the position of the British merchant or trader in China is infinitely inferior to what it was in the days of the Alcocks and Parkes. It was in the year 1851 that the building of the British Consulate was completed (under the direction of Mr. Geo. Strachan, Shanghai first arthitect, who also built many of the older houses) on the site which it now occupies, only that the predecessor of the present Consulate stood in vastly more extensive grounds than are now enclosed in the Consular compound. The grounds then stretched back, westwards, from the Bund for nearly 900 feet, and extended from the Soochow Creek to the old Consulate Road, now the Peking Road. The ground now occupied by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the Masonic Hall, the French Bank, and Messrs. Siemssen's hong all being within the Consular Compound, as was also the site of the Union Church, up to the corner of Yuen-ming-yuen Road. But in 1862 the British Government, in one of its periodic fits of economy, yielded to the temptation afforded by the great building boom, which prevailed at that time, and sold the best portion of its land, a course of action which was then, and has since been severely criticised. In the year 1850 the roof of the first Trinity Church fell in, and the

trustees got out plans from England for an iron church; but wiser and more æsthetic counsels prevailed, and the church was removed into the north-west corner of the block—at present close to the site of YUET SUNG'S store—and space was left in the centre of the compound, so that the building of the future Cathedral should not be interfered with. In the same year the Old Dock was constructed, on a much more modest scale, of course, than it now boasts, by an American named DEWSNAP, who at the time was the proud possessor of the only bungalow in Hongkew, on the Creek, between Seward Road and Broadway. The era of the Foreign builder had not yet set in, and, except for a few houses on the Bund, Shanghai, from an architectural point of view, was very backward in the early fifties. The days of the Italian villa style had not yet come. Hongkew was still a swampy waste, where the wild duck, teal, and snipe were to be found in flocks in the ponds and marshes out of which rose squalid Chinese villages, in what is now the most thickly populated Foreign quarter. Broadway was only a slippery, uncertain footpath, over which it was possible to walk when the tide was low. But we must not wonder too much at the slow progress of Hongkew, when we remember that even so late as 1861 or 1862 a pheasant was shot in the present Municipal Compound on Kiangse Road!

Up to 1854 the accounts of the public exchequer appear to have been kept in a very free and easy fashion, and no proper record was kept of how the small revenue of the Settlements raised was expended. But in 1854 the new Municipal system was inaugurated by which the land-holders were enlightened in proper form as to how their moneys were expended. We give the Municipal Financial Statement and Balance Sheet made up for the latter half of that year, the first complete one obtainable, as a curiosity. It will show more than anything else how small were the beginnings of our now ever-growing annual budgets.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM 7TH JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1854.

INCOME—		
Committee of Road and Jetties		$1,005.22
Committee of Co-operation		2,370.87
Temporary Loans	2,300	
Less repaid	300	
		2,000.00
Foreign House Tax		1,759.55
Foreign Land Tax		958.81
Chinese House and Land Tax		175.00
		$8,269.45
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE		937.45
		$9,206.90
General Receipts	6,269.45	
Loan	2,000.00	
		$8,269.45
EXPENDITURE—		
Military Guard, including a donation of 1,000 Dollars to 2 men wounded on 4th April		$2,051.36
POLICE FORCE—		
Pay	2,190.15	
Passages and gratuities	628.00	
Fuel light, clothing, incidents	492.59	
Rent	210.00	
		3,520.74
GENERAL CHARGES—		
Printing, Stationery, &c.		17.00
PUBLIC WORKS—		
Drainage	179.64	
Landing Stages (Pao-shun Jetty)	50.00	
Making roads	740.65	
		970.29
SECRETARIAT—		
Pay of Shroff		5.41
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE—		
Pay of Road Inspector		67.00
SANITARY, NUISANCE—		
Removing Garbage		20.00
LIGHTING—		
Lamps and Oil		55.10
LAND AND BUILDINGS—		
Land in Honan road (Central Station)		2,500.00
		$9,206.90

General Expenditure...	6,706.90
Land	2,500.00
	$9,206.90

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

3*m*. 1*f*. 6*c*. 0*h*. of land, Honan Road, Central Police Station	$2,500.00
GENERAL BALANCE	437.45
	$2,937.45

Liabilities.

Temporary Loan	$2,000.00
Amount due Treasurer as above	937.45
	$2,937.45

Up to the year 1871 no regular report or budget was published by the Municipal Council, and we, therefore, think the following table, which is taken from official records, showing the Municipal receipts and expenditure from 1855 to 1871, will be read with interest by all who take an interest in Municipal affairs. The enormous difference in the receipts, after the regular rush of the Chinese in the Settlement commenced in 1862-3, is noteworthy.

RECEIPTS FROM TAXES, DUES, AND LICENSE FEES.

	$
1855	27,214
Loans	5,200
1856	15,284
Loans	—
1857	14,376
Loans	—
1858	20,522
Loans	8,000
1859	28,200
Loans	9,000
1860	26,279
Loans	—
1861	49,414
Loans	—
1862	89,875
Loans	45,251
1863	221,022
Loans	58,067
1864	185,730
Loans	7,072
1865	169,894
Loans	—
1866	198,196
Loans	—
1867	175,687
Loans	60,000
1868	198,351
1869	194,573
1870	224,922

or in all $1,845,816, of which the loans contributed $187,391.

In the same time the expenditure upon ordinary works and institutions is shown by the following table :—

EXPENDITURE.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
$27,007	$14,225	$17,409	$18,114	$35,227
1860.	**1861.**	**1862.**	**1863.**	**1864.**
$25,713	$47,313	$123,030	$247,296	$213,749
1865.	**1866.**	**1867.**		
$152,041	$170,193	$163,598		
1868.	**1869.**	**1870.**		
$163,214	$210,921	$198,516		

or in all $1,836,779.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

1856	$1,000
1857	1,000
1858	1,000
1859	1,000
1860	3,000
1862	8,151
1863	26,900
1865	4,140
1866	6,200
1867	75,000
1868	11,200
1869	12,800
1870	12,000

or $163,391 in all was repaid from 1855 to 1870. The Budget and Reports having been regularly published since 1871, the public can see them for themselves.

On the next page will be found the first published official list of the Foreign residents in Shanghai, with the firms they were connected with, the reading of which will recall many recollections to older readers.

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAI, 1850.

Abraham, E.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Adamson, W. R.		Merchant, Secy. C. C.	W. R. Adamson.
Alcock, R.	*and family*	British Consul	
Aronè, J.		Merchant	Bach & Aronè.
Aspinall, W. G.		Mercantile Assistant	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Baptista, J. S.		Do. Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Bateson, C. E.		Do. Do.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Bates, E. W.	*absent*	Merchant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Baylies, N.	*and family*	Do.	N. Baylies.
Beale, T. C.		Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Bennets, G.		Mercantile Assistant	Macvicar & Co.
Bezanjee, J.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Bidet, A.		Mercantile Assistant	D. Remi.
Birdseye, T. J.		Assistant	H. Foog & Co.
Bland Joseph,		Mercantile Assistant	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Bomajee, C.		Merchant	C. Bomajee.
Boone, Right Revd. Dr. (Bishop)	*and family*	Missionary	American E. Mission.
Bowman, A		Merchant	Gihnan, Bowman & Co.
Bowman, John		Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Broughall, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
Brown, W. W.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Bugelin, —.		Do. Do.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Burjorjee, D.		Assistant	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Burton, Edward		Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Carpenter, Revd. S.	*and family*	Missionary	American Society Board.
Carvalho, A. J. H. de		Overseer	*North-China Herald* Office.
Cassels, John	*absent*	Merchant	Hurbertson & Co.
Clarke, D O.		Mercantile Assistant	Wolcott Bates & Co.
Connolly, Andrew		Do. Do.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Cordeiro, J. P.		Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Crampton, J. B.		Do. Do,	Russell & Co.
Croom, A. F.	*and family*	Merchant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Crossely, J	*and family*	Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Dallas, Alex. G.		Merchant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dale, W. W.	*and family*	Do.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Deacon, E.		Mercantile Assistant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Donaldson, C. M.	*and family*	Shipping Provisioner	C. M. Donaldson.
Edan, B.		Mercantile Assistant	D. Remi.
Edkins, Revd. —.		Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Fearon, C. A.		Merchant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Fincham, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Fittock, W. H.		Assistant	H. B. M.'s Consulate.
Fogg, H		Ship Chandler	H. Fogg & Co.
Gibb, J. D.		Mercantile Assistant	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Graves, P. W.		Do. Do.	Russell & Co.
Gray, H. M. M.		Do. Do.	Dirom Gray & Co.
Green, G. F		Do. Do.	Lindsay & Co.
Griswold, John N. A.		Merchant	Russell & Co.
Hall, Dr. —.	*absent, and family*	Medical Practitioner	
Hall, Edward	*and family*	Baker &.,	Edward Hall.
Hancock, —.		Assistant	Oriental Bank.
Hargreaves, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Hargreaves & Co.
Helbling, L.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Hobson, Revd. J.	*and family*	Missionary	Eng. Church Missionary Society
Hogg, James		Mercantile Assistant	Lindsay & Co.
Hogg William		Merchant	Do.
Holtz, Andreas		Assistant	P. F. Richards & Co.
Hooper, J.		Mercantile Assistant	J. M. Smith & Co.
Hurbertson, G. F.	*absent*	Merchant	Hurbertson & Co.
Husun, F G.		Do.	F. G. Husun.
Huttleston, John T.		Mercantile Assistant	Bull, Nye & Co.
Irons, Dr. —.		Medical Practitioner	
Jenkins, Revd. B.	*and family*	Missionary	Southern M. E. Mission.
Jordan, —.		Mercantile Assistant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Key, W.	*and family*	Merchant	Do. Do.
Kennedy, H. H.	*absent*	Do.	Macvicar & Co.
King, D. O.		Do.	J. M. Smith & Co.
Kirk, Dr. .		Medical Practitioner	
Klezkowski, M.		Chinese Interpreter	French Consulate.
Langley, E.		Manager	Oriental Bank.
Layton, F. A.		Mercantile Assistant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Lewin, D. D.		Do. Do.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Lind, H.	*absent*	Do. Do.	James White.
Lock, J. B.		Dispenser	Shanghai Dispensary.
Lockhart, Dr. —.	*and fomily*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Loureiro, Jr. P. J. da Silva		Mercantile Assistant	Russell & Co.

Lungrana, F. S.		Merchant	E. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Lungrana, N. M.		Do.	Do. Do.
Macandrew, James		Mercantile Assistant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Macduff, H. C.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Mackenzie, C. D.		Merchant	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Mackenzie, K. R.		Do.	Do. Do.
Maclean, J. L.		Mercantile Assistant	Hargreaves & Co.
Mait'and, S.		Do. Do.	Bull, Nye & Co.
Maltby, C.		Do. Do.	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
Matheson, C.		Do. Do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
McClatchie, Revd. T.	*and family*	Missionary	English C. M. Society.
McCulloch, A.		Merchant	Turner & Co.
McDonald, J.		Do.	J. McDonald.
Medhurst, Revd. Dr.	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Medhurst, Walter H.		Chinese Interpreter	H.B.M.'s Consulate.
Miller, J.		Auctioneer	J. Miller.
Milne, Revd. William	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Moncrieff, Thos.		Merchant	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
Montigny, M. C. de	*and family*	French Consul	
Mooshee, M. S.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Motley, Dr. —.		Medical Practitioner	
Muirhead, Revd W.	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Muncherjee, B.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Murray, Dr. J. J.		Medical Practitioner	
Nesserwanjee, N.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Parish, F.		Do	H.B.M.'s Consulate.
Pearcy, Revd. G.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Pestonjee, S.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Piccope, W. N.		Mercantile Assistant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Place, T.		Assistant	Shanghai Library.
Potter, D.	*absent*	Merchant	Dirom. Gray & Co.
Potter, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Remi, D.		Watch Merchant	D. Remi.
Reuben, J.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Richards, P. F.	*and family*	Store-keeper	P. F. Richards & Co.
Roberts, O. E.		Merchant	Wetmore & Co.
Robinson, W. F.		Mercantile Assistant	Bull, Nye & Co.
Ross, J. B.		Do. Do.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Rozario, Cypriano E. do		Compositor	*North-China Herald* Office.
Rusden, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
Santos, Antonio dos		Do Do.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Sauer, Julius		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Saul, R. P.	*and family*	Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Scarth, John		Do. Do.	Turner & Co.
Shaw, Charles	*absent*	Merchant	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Shaw, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Do. Do
Shearman, H.	*and family*	Editor and Proprietor	*North-China Herald.*
Shuck, Revd. J. L.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Sillar, D.		Merchant	Sillar, Brothers.
Sillar, J. C.		Do.	Do. Do
Smith, E. M.		Mercantile Assistant	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
Smith, J. C.		Do Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Smith, J. Mackrill	*and family*	Merchant	J. M. Smith & Co.
Spreckley, G. S.		Do.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Strachan, Geo.		Architect	Geo. Strachan.
Syle, Revd E. W.	*and family*	Missionary	American Episcopal Mission.
Taylor, Revd Dr.	*and family*	Do.	S. M. E. Mission.
Tarmohmed, L.		Assistant	F. G. Husun.
Thorburn, R.		Mercantile Assistant	Turner & Co.
Thorburn, W.		Merchant	Hargreaves & Co.
Thorne, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Watson & Co.
Tilby, A.		Do. Do.	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Tobey, Rev. —.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention
Trautmann, J. F. H.		Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Wardner, Revd. N.	*and family*	Missionary	American Sabbatarian Board.
Watson, J. P.		Merchant	Watson & Co.
Webb, Edward		Mercantile Assistant	Dent, Beale & Co.
White, James		Merchant	James White.
White, Jas.		Assistant	P. F. Richards & Co.
Williams, F. D.		Mercantile Assistant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Wills, C.		Do. Do.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wilks, Jr., J.		Do. Do	Wetmore & Co.
Wilson, C.		Do. Do	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Winch, J. H.		Do. Do.	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Wise, John	*absent*	Merchant	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Withington, J.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Wolcott, H. G.	*absent*	Merchant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Wright, J.	*and family*	Cabinet Maker	J. Wright.
Wylie, A.		Printer	London Msisionary Society.
Yates, Revd.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Young, A. J.		Mercantile Assistant	Lindsay & Co.

The Rebel occupation of the Native City of Shanghai in 1853-4-5, as we have already indicated, threw the fiscal arrangements of the local representatives of the Chinese Government into a terrible state of confusion. Many attempts had been made by the Imperialists to dislodge the Rebels, but without success, and the Rebel garrison of the City even defeated an attacking party led by the French Admiral, Laguerre, in December 1854, which was ostensibly undertaken to avenge the insult to the French flag, that had been fired upon from the walls. Fighting between the besieged and besiegers was of daily occurrence, but for many months no practical advantage was obtained by either side. The main object of the warriors on the Rebel side appeared to be to earn the rewards which their chiefs paid for the capture of an Imperialist banner, and of the soldiers on the Government side to return to head-quarters with a Rebel standard, which was rewarded with a sum of twenty taels. Dr. Yates, who was a mine of reminiscence about the Taiping times, used to tell the writer of a typical incident of the mode of Chinese warfare, of which he was an eye-witness, and which many other Foreigners had seen repeated on various occasions. Two soldiers of the opposing camps, each bearing a standard, approached each other with ear-splitting yells and frantic gyrations and twirling of spears. The spectators held their breath in anticipation of the deadly combat which seemed imminent. But when within a few yards of each other, the rival warriors halted, and engaged in conversation in ordinary tones, as if they were the best of friends. Then in an instant the war cries were renewed, and the warriors rushed at each other, but somehow their spears were thrown up into the air, and instead of impaling each other, the men closed, and, after a good show of tussling, they disengaged, and, strange enough, the Imperialist had got the Rebel banner, while the Rebel hero retained the Emperor's flag, and both men then skedaddled, with triumphant yells, back to their respective camps! Forty taels for five minutes fooling and nobody hurt! Dr. Yates in his Reminiscences tells us that both Rebels and Imperialists were most cruel in their treatment of the wounded. He saw a wounded Rebel pursued by three Imperialists who wanted to get his head as a trophy. Two of them speared the man to the ground to hold him still, while the other cut off his head, but before this was accomplished one of them was shot by another Rebel, who rushed to the spot in the hope of getting the head of the Imperialist; but in turn he was shot by the two other Imperialists—so three were killed in trying to get one head. It was commonly reported that many wretched countrymen were beheaded by the Imperial troops simply to gain the reward of bravery. And, on the other hand, many of these soldiers were cut off by the peasantry when found looting, and buried in their gardens. Individuals, on two recorded occasions, displayed the most foolhardy bravery. A man from a company of Imperialists, hiding behind the Doctor's house, ran out at the corner of his compound in front of the guard stationed at one of the bastions, and spreading out his arms insulted them in the vilest manner, and called on them to try to shoot him. They fired three cannon and several rounds of musketry before they hit him. When he was wounded, the whole force retired to the camp! Large reinforcements of Imperial troops arrived from Honan and other places in the interior; and this brought about considerable desertions of Shanghai and Ningpo men from the Rebel ranks. The Imperialists made frequent attempts at night to take the city unawares by scaling the walls. These attacks were always made near the Doctor's house, for the reason that the forces could approach the wall at that point unseen. They placed numbers

of ladders against the wall, which were soon crowded with men to the top; but while they were hesitating to proceed, the Rebels would throw over a bag of powder with a lighted fuse attached which illumined the whole scene; whereupon the attacking party would run away! On other occasions they would come in great numbers, and when near, at a given signal, the whole army would shout and yell and madly rush across the moat on extemporized bridges towards the wall, with ladders in their hands, all in the dark, the officers spurring up the lagging ones in the rear with their swords. The men would rush up to the top of the wall, but stop there. Each of these frequent night attacks was followed by a cannonade and firing of musketry. One result of these attacks was to alarm the Shanghai and Ningpo men and increase the number of desertions from the Rebels.

With the fall of Nanking and Chinkiang, and the report of the advance of the Rebel fleet of junks to Woosung in March 1853, all business was suspended in Shanghai, from which all the wealthy Chinese tea-men and silk-men fled with whatever goods they could get in payment of the money the Foreigners owed them. It was impossible, owing to the refusal of the Native bankers to give them the ordinary facilities, to either clear ships or to pay Customs duties. The Chinese Customs officials were all scattered and in hiding from the Rebels, and the entire revenue collecting department was thoroughly disorganised. Nobody knew where to pay his Customs duties, and most of the Foreign merchants as well as the Chinese, were not over anxious to pay a Government which was not able to carry out its Treaty obligations and its duties of protecting its own subjects. The unfortunate Taotai, who was charged with the collection of the revenue, was in a terrible quandary, and rushed about from place to place, listening to the advice of this of this one and that, as to what he should do to secure the payment of duties. One morning it was found that a *weiyuan* had established himself during the night in a matshed amongst the ruins of the Custom House and hung out a flag and chop, sealed by the Taotai, authorising him to receive Customs dues, but the Foreign Consuls concluded that this gentleman's position was not exactly legal, and Mr. ALCOCK, the British Consul, therefore consulted with the captain of the *Spartan*, the result being that a squad of English men-of-wars men hustled the poor mandarin and his assistants ignominously out of his improvised Custom House. The *weiyuan* then attempted to get over the difficulty by saying that he would receive the duties on board a junk, which was moored in the river opposite the French Concession, and Mr. E. CUNNINGHAM, who was acting as United States Vice-Consul, fell in with the suggestion, and ordered his nationals to pay their dues on board this floating collectorate, but the Americans promptly objected that they could not find her. The U.S. representative had previously intimated that he could not sanction the payment of duties to the Chinese Government while its officers were excluded from the city. In this dilemma, Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. CUNNINGHAM sent round a notification to the effect that they would undertake the collection of duties, and would not clear any British or American vessels in respect of which duties had not been paid, or undertakings to pay given. This was at once strongly opposed by the merchants, who argued that they could not be called upon to pay duties to a government that was unable to give them any protection and that had no proper visible machinery available for collecting the revenue, and that the British and American Consuls had no right to usurp any functions of the Chinese Government which had not been legally delegated to them. The Consuls of the

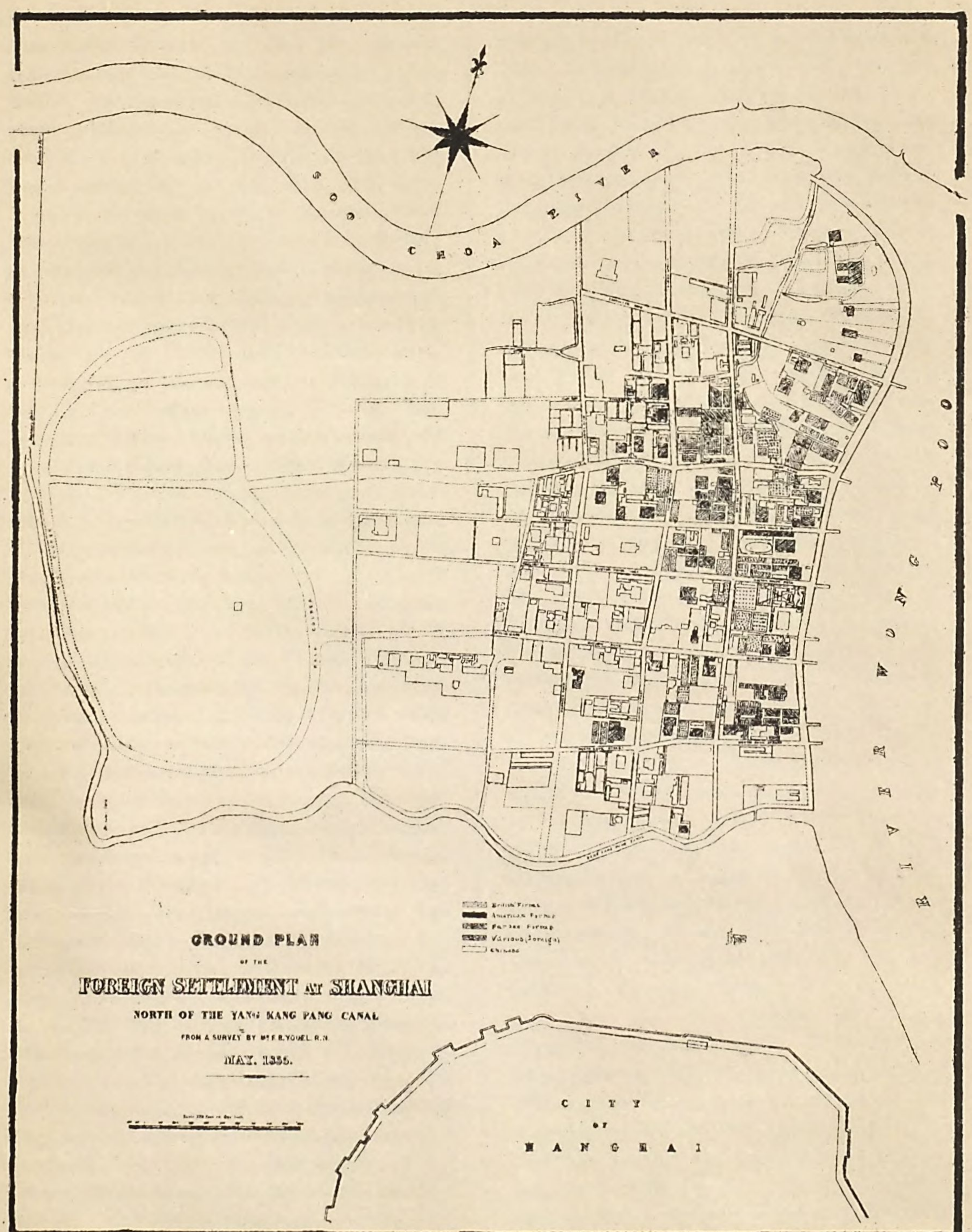
other Powers represented adopted the same view as the merchants, and the French Consul took the lead in declaring that he would clear any French ship that applied to him, without the payment of any duties whatsoever until the Imperial Chinese Government reasserted its authority. He distinctly and emphatically declined to sanction the system of payment of duties to the Chinese Government by proxy, and along with the other Consuls, refused to recognise the *locus standi* of the British and American Consuls in the matter. There was no Chinese Custom House, and, though Mr. ALCOCK argued that the capture of a small sea port on the Chinese coast, by a rebellious movement, could not destroy the force of the undertaking given by Great Britain to make her subjects abide by the Treaty of Nanking in the matter of Customs dues, and though Mr. CUNNINGHAM was equally strong in his insistence upon the obligation imposed by that Treaty "to pay duties according to tariff," the other Consuls and the merchants gained the day. No duties were paid upon two American vessels and one English ship, which got away with valuable cargoes upon which not one *cash* of duty had been paid, while great quantities of tea and silk were sent down overland to Woosung, where they were shipped without any Customs papers. Early in 1854 the United States Vice-Consul issued a notification to the effect that he would allow American vessels to clear without the payment of duties so long as ships of other nationalities were allowed to do the same. The British Consul shortly afterwards permitted a British vessel to depart on payment of about a third of her proper dues, which the Taotai, SAM QUA, was only too glad to accept, so hard was he pressed for money at that time. Naturally there was a good deal of excitement in the Foreign Settlements over the turn which affairs had taken on this subject. The British Consul and the American Vice-Consul were left almost alone on one side in their struggle to uphold the claims of the Chinese Government, while the representative of the Chinese Government, the Taotai SAM QUA, from his safe retreat in the *Kee-chong* hong, contented himself with issuing exhortative notices to his countymen to do right in the matter of paying Customs dues, while with reference to the Foreigners he was only too thankful to them for whatever small quotas of these dues they were content to pay him. When Sir GEORGE BONHAM was succeeded by Sir JOHN BOWRING, as British Plenipotentiary, the latter supported the line of conduct which Mr. ALCOCK had taken since the beginning of the troubles in Shanghai, while, on the other hand, Lord CLARENDON, H.B.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, repudiated Mr. ALCOCK's action both in Parliament and in his official despatches. Eventually, after a great deal of negociation, during which the merchants adroitly avoided the payment of all duties, the Taotai SAM QUA, with the Consuls of Great Britain, America, and France, came to the decision which eventually led to the establishment of the Foreign Customs in Shanghai. It was agreed that the duty of collecting the Customs dues should be vested in three officers nominated by the three Consuls named, and on the 12th July 1854, the new Collectorate of Chinese Customs under Foreign management commenced in Shanghai. The first three gentlemen undertaking the duties of the newly organised service were Mr. THOMAS (now Sir THOMAS) FRANCIS WADE, who resigned his office of British Vice-Consul to take up his new and more lucrative post, Mr. LEWIS CARR, nominated by the United States Government, and M. ARTHUR SMITH, the nominee of the French representative. We suppose it was in compliment to Mr. WADE that the date of opening the new Inspectorate was fixed! and thus commenced the institution which has since done more to advance Chinese interests and preserve China

from punishment, and perhaps disintegration, than anything else has done in the past forty years. The levy of duties was again resumed on the date mentioned, and the new system was found to work so satisfactorily to both the Chinese Government and the Foreign Powers, that when subsequent treaties came to be made with China, the advantages of the new system of collection initiated at Shanghai, were so generally recognised that it was extended to all the Treaty Ports. Mr. WADE, the first British Inspector, only retained his post for a year, when he resigned, and Mr. H. N. LAY, an officer of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, was appointed in his place. Mr. LAY was appointed Chief Inspector of the Shanghai Customs and authorised to enlist a small European staff of assistants, and afterwards was deputed to organise a similar service at Canton.

We have already briefly traced the foundation of the British, French, and American Settlements at Shanghai, and their growth up to the time of the creation of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Up to 1853 the French had only been allowed to occupy their position outside the City by courtesy, and partially as a quasi-semi official recognition of the services which the French troops had rendered to the Imperial arms. But in 1853 the French occupation of the Concession was enormously strengthened by an accident while the struggle was in progress towards the close of 1853 between the Imperialists and the Insurgents who held the city; an immense conflagration, caused by a fire-arrow, broke out at Tunkadoo, and made a clean sweep of everything in the way of houses down to the Yang-king-pang. Nearly 2,000 houses, densely occupied, were destroyed, the damage being estimated at over Tls. 2,500,000. Shortly afterwards the artillery operations of the beseigers had necessitated the removal of a large mass of extra-mural buildings from the North Gate, right up to the Ningpo Joss House. These two circumstances, working into each other, created a very large tract of vacant ground, most favourably situated for the purpose for which the French officials, civil and military, were working, *i.e.*, the extension of the original small strip of land, which their nationals had been permitted to occupy since 1849, under conditions similar to those prevailing in the case of the two northern Foreign Settlements, and the conversion of this right of residence into an actual concession. In the proclamation, dated 6th April 1849, issued by the Taotai LIN, pursuant to an arrangement made with M. R. DE MONTIGNY, the French Consul, defined the original *domicile légal* of the French as follows :—

To the South, the canal which extends round the walls of the city from the North-gate; to the North, the Yang-king-pang; to the West, the temple of *Kwan-te* and the bridge of the family *Tchow;* to the East, the river Whangpoo from the Hwuy-kwan or Canton Consoo-house to the mouth of the Yang-king-pang. Within the boundaries defined in the map above referred to, under the first head, are certain sites,—namely, the New Custom House, the Naval Dock-yard, and the Temple of Rewards, together with the land set apart for the use of H.B.M.'s Government, known as the British Consulate site, which are excepted from Municipal Control, as well as any land hereafter to be settled or acquired, by the Governments of France, or the United States of America, but the Consulate, site and any lands acquired as above shall bear their share of the public burdens.

While the warlike operations were in progress around the Native City, the scenes of confusion and conflicts of authority between the Chinese and the Foreign settlers and Consuls became so frequent, that it was found imperative to draw up some more explicit constitution for the government of the Foreign Settlements. Accordingly, after frequent consultations with the Taotai



GROUND PLAN

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENT at SHANGHAI

NORTH OF THE YANG KANG PANG CANAL

FROM A SURVEY BY Mr F.B. YOUEL R.N.

MAY. 1855.

Sam Qua, Messrs. Alcock, the British Consul, Mr. R. C. Murphy, the U. S. Consul, and M. B. Edan, the French Consul, jointly issued a notification to the Foreign community on the 5th July 1854, to the effect that a new code of Municipal and Land Regulations had been drawn up and would henceforth govern the residence of Foreigners in the three Settlements. This is the constitution under which we now live, all the attempts made since to ratify the amended regulations, drawn up in 1879, having failed, partly owing to the jealousies of the Ministers in Peking and partly because of the very extensive nature of the powers which the regulations would have conferred upon the Municipal Council, by the new regulations. The new regulations at present in force were formally submitted to a special meeting of the Foreign Landrenters, as they had begun to be called, on the 11th July 1854. It was the intention at the time of the framers of the new regulations that all the Foreign residents of Shanghai, whether in the British, American, or French Settlements, should be united under the new code in one body politic, an arrangement which would have doubtless have worked better than the splitting up of the Foreign Municipal jurisdiction into two separate, though happily not opposing, camps. Had the intention been put into effect, we should not have seen to-day the present melancholy line of demarcation in the condition and prosperity of the two Settlements, divided by the Yang-king-pang, a contrast which visitors of all nationalities have invariably remarked. But our Gallic friends would not throw in their lot with their neighbours, and the Americans took up the note of disunion, and for several years—until 1863—maintained a separate, but not very prosperous, sort of independence on the other side of the Soochow Creek. But the international jealousies prevented any idea of amalgamation of the three Settlements at the time, though Mr. Alcock strongly advocated such a course, and explained that while Captain Balfour, the designer of the first Foreign Settlement was anxious that it should be *de facto* and *de jure* British Concession, the British Government never regarded as an actual concession to them the ground which their subjects were allowed to occupy or to exercise the privileges conferred in this concession towards the exclusion of the subjects of any other nation. And very early in its history we find American citizens exercising considerable influences upon the civic and public life of the so-called British Settlement and elected to seats upon its Municipal Council, while British subjects were rigidly excluded for many years from the Councils of both the American and French Settlements. It is, indeed, noteworthy that even to-day, when the commercial influence of American citizens in Shanghai is not anything like what it was in the palmy days of Russells and Heards, there is a strong Transatlantic flavour about many of our institutions still, and Shanghai is almost as American in many of its ways as is Melbourne. By the promulgation of the new Land Regulations the constitution of the Council was to consist of a chairman and six members, elected by the Landrenters, instead of the "three upright British merchants appointed by the British Consul," of whom the first early Committee of Roads and Jetties consisted. It was at this meeting of the 11th July 1854 that the title of "Municipal Council" was first used. It was also settled at that meeting that the old methods of raising Municipal revenue should be superseded by a regular assessment, based on the value of property and area of land, on residences and wharfage within the Settlement; and further that the Chinese authorities should be communicated with for the purpose of getting their consent to the levy of proper and regular taxes upon the Chinese population resident within the Foreign limits. The new regula-

tions were found to work most satisfactorily, and the early Municipal Councils saw their charge grow in prosperity, wealth, and numbers by leaps and bounds. Meanwhile the Triads, Red Caps, and kindred secret societies of Chinese, working as it was believd in co-operation with the more formidable Taipings, were holding the City under the direction of a chief camed LIEU, who was previously well known to the Foreigners in his career as a large sugar broker, and another rascal named CHIN ALING, who had been a mafoo in the employment of Mr. SKINNER, one of the partners in the old *Zung-che* hong (Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.), CHIU or "Skinner's horse-boy," as he was known amongst Foreigners, indeed, was, by reason of his natural force of character and daring, much more the chief than the first named, who was a decrepid debauchee. This individual had the impudence to endow himself with all the trappings of a Chinese Governor, and rode in state in a green sedan chair, borne by eight coolies, and even went to the extent of calling in his self-donned official toggery upon the Foreign officials in the Settlements, who, however, declined to see him, a fact which threw him into a great rage against all Foreigners for ever afterwards. The attempts of the incapable and half-hearted Imperial troops to dislodge the Rebels from the City were continued intermittently until the end of the year (1853), when YIH Futai arrived on the scene, and first trying to starve the garrison out, and finding that it was unsuccessful, because supplies were conveyed into the City through the Foreign Settlements, he determined to make one great effort to carry the walls by assault with the aid of artillery Guns he had not himself, but hearing that a number of pieces of artillery were stored in a godown in Kiukiang Road, owned by Messrs GILMAN, BOWMAN, & Co., the Futai despatched messengers to buy the guns, which the owners, however, refused to sell. Enraged at this refusal the Imperialist officers and troops rashly determined to carry the guns off by force, and made a raid on the godown, which was resisted by a handful of Volunteers who shot a dozen or more of the Imperialist braves, three or four of them fatally, while a small squad of blue-jackets and marines drove the rest of the Imperialists out beyond the confines of the Settlement. This was the first time since the occupation of Shanghai that the Foreigners and Inperialists had come into actual collision. From this onwards the relations between them went from bad to worse, and outrages upon isolated Foreigners, male and female, became so frequent that it was obvious that some decisive steps would have to be taken if the integrity of the newly-formed Municipality were to be preserved.

The Consuls and the Municipal Council determined that if the soldiers of the Imperialist camp, which was located in the old Race-course, pretty close to the Maloo Market of to-day, did not conduct themselves with more respect towards Foreign residents, they would have to be expelled from the Settlement. Remonstrances to the high Chinese officers produced no effect, and a dastardly attack by a party of braves upon a resident and his wife, as they were being carried in their sedan chairs, hastened the climax. Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. MURPHY, and M. EDAN sent in a joint request to the Chinese commanding officer, asking him to remove his camp out further; but no notice being taken of this polite message, it became necessary to adopt more peremptory measures. The commanding officer was then told that his camp would be attacked by the Foreigners and destroyed if not removed by 2 p.m. next day. But this individual was apparently too big, or thought his force too strong, to listen to any representations from the handful of Foreigners in Shanghai at the time. He had some 11,000 men on his roll, but it is doubtful whether they were all in camp at the time. Anyway he could muster at least thirty to one of the enemy

and so sent back a defiant message. Preparations to carry out the Consul's threat were made next day, 4th April 1854; the Shanghai Volunteers, supported by a small number of men from the British men-of-war *Grecian* and *Encounter*, and the American sloop *Plymouth*, mustered to drive out the Imperialist army from the English Settlement. The Volunteers, Blue-jackets, and Marines, amounted altogether to some 300 men, with a couple of field-guns. The Volunteers were commanded by Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS WADE, the British Vice-Consul; Captain O'CALLAGHAN led the *Encounter's* men, Captain KEANE the *Grecian's*, and Captain KELLY the party from the *Plymouth*. An offer was sent by the Rebels in the City to come to the Foreigners assistance to drive out the Imperialists, but it was not listened to. Precisely at the hour the Consuls had said they would come to put out the camp if it was not removed, the little force, accompanied by Messrs. ALCOCK and MURPHY, moved forward along the east side of the old Race-course, the British force taking one flank and the Americans the other. The American party, however, were unable to cross the Defence Creek for some time owing to high tide and the want of ladders, halting right under the big guns which the Imperialists had got into position on the Creek. But the U.S. sharpshooters kept up such a lively fire from point-blank range that the Imperial artillerists never got a chance to discharge their heavy guns. The British main body, meanwhile, more fortunate than their American fellows, found a small bridge, a little to the north of where the Horse Bazaar now stands, and safely crossed over; the few guns of the little force having meantime thrown several shells into the enemy's camp, which was rapidly increasing in confusion. Some show of resistance was made by the Imperialist jingal men, three Volunteers were hit (two of them died next day and the other, G. G. GREY, had to have his leg amputated); five of the *Encounter's* and a like number of the *Grecian's* were wounded, while a seaman of the *Plymouth* was shot through the heart, and four of his companions were badly wounded. There was a much larger loss of life on the Imperialist side, the bulk of the camp, however, did not wait until the arrival of the Volunteers and Sailors, but threw down their arms and flew as the British attacking party advanced, with a cheer which the Chinese knew the meaning of, and so made themselves scarce as fast as possible. The camp was in the hands of the small but victorious Foreign force very soon after the hour Mr. ALCOCK said he would remove it, and the Rebels, watching the discomfiture and flight of their enemies before the handful of Britishers and Americans, came out from the City and cut off many of the flying Imperialists, besides destroying some of their outlying and smaller camps. The Volunteers and sailors lost no time in burning the main camp; and thus ended the historic "Battle of Muddy Flat," the date of which the S.V.C. proudly bear upon their colours and accoutrements. The warlike operations did not in all occupy quite two hours, but their excellent effects have not yet been quite lost. As the victorious little army were returning from the field, they were fired upon by a piratical war-junk, which had got past the *Encounter* and sailed up the Soochow Creek as far as the Stone Bridge, but her shots flew wide and did no harm. Next day the Imperialist general, who had been so ignominiously routed from his camp, came, with tears and lamentations, begging forgiveness of the Foreigners and promising the most exemplary behaviour on the part of his men for the future. Ultimately the Foreigners agreed to allow him to resume his attempts to re-capture the city from the Rebels. Shortly afterwards the latter came into conflict with the French over a mud fort, which they had erected outside the City wall, and on the 9th December Admiral LAGUERRE opened

fire upon the wall facing the top of the Rue Montauban, from the frigate *Jeanne D'Arc* and the gun-sloop *Colbert*. But the Rebels did not reply to his firing; and owing to the intervention of the British Consul, the further bombardment of the City was postponed till early in January, when it was renewed, and a couple of hundred French sailors, who led the storming party of some 1,500 Imperialists, gained the breach which the guns on the ships had made in the walls. But as the Imperialists did not support the assault, which was met with a good deal of spirit by the Rebels, led by a Shanghai man named SIAU KIUNG-TSE, the French had to fall back with a loss of 45 killed and wounded, after they had opened the North Gate to let the cowardly Imperialists into the City. Hundreds of the Imperialists were killed on the walls by the guns and spears of SIAU's small band of Rebels, or by jumping upon the ground below which the hard frost had rendered hard as iron. But the Rebels were now thoroughly demoralized, on finding the Foreigners whom they had long tried to win over, or at least to induce to stand neutral, disposed to aid the Government troops in re-capturing the City. Finally, on the 18th February, after having held it for seventeen months, they deserted the City, which they first set on fire, and then fled across the open country towards Sicawei. The Imperialists, regaining possession of the place, proceeded to commit the most diabolical atrocities upon the miserable residents because of their supposed sympathy with the Rebels, and the scenes which were witnessed in the streets inside the walls, made the Foreigners sorry that they had not refrained from interfering on the side of those who showed themselves to be alike devoid of courage and humanity. It was during these operations that the British Consul proposed to build a wall all round the Foreign Settlement, which, however, obtained but little favour from the Landrenters, although they expressed themselves quite willing to see the Treaty Powers undertake such a work at their own expense. The discovery that some of the coffins in the Ningpo Joss House, supposed to contain dead bodies, were filled with ingots of silver and gold bars, occasioned great excitement about this time and the Imperialist soldiers, who had accidentally made the discovery while propping up their mines with old coffins, broke open hundreds more to see if they were not similarly the depositories of hidden wealth of men who had adopted this strange way of putting their riches out of sight. It was after the re-occupation of the City by the Imperialists that the French occupied the entire extent of ground to the north of the walls, and began to regard it as a concession conferred upon them in recognition of the services which they had rendered the Imperialist troops. Life for the Foreign residents in Shanghai became very much tamer from this onward, though the work of Municipal improvement was pushed on in both the British and French Settlements, road-making being particularly active, and more serious attention being given to the necessity of instituting a rational system of drainage. During the year 1855 the arrivals of Foreign merchant vessels numbered 434, and the departures 437; the export of tea reaching 76,711,659 pounds, and of silk 55,537 bales. The decrease in the Native population, occasioned by the disorder and outrages of both Imperialists and Rebels outside, necessitated great changes in the internal arrangements of the Foreign Settlements. Up to the period when the troubles began, no Chinese had been allowed to build, or indeed reside, within the Foreign boundaries, except the employés of Foreigners, but now all three Settlements were filled with refugees, who displayed no wish to return to the districts whence they came or to renew their confidence in the ability of their own natural rulers to protect

them. It was these circumstances which had led to the extension of the scope of Municipal control and the exercise of more extended legislative and executive powers, the provision of a more comprehensive fiscal system, and the codifying of the primitive regulations governing the rights and privileges, and imposing restrictions upon the residents within the Municipal limits, as exemplified in the new Land Regulations adopted by the Landrenters at their meeting on the 11th July 1854. As we have already shown, provision was made in the new constitution for the admission of Chinese subjects to the same privileges as had hitherto been exclusively reserved to the Foreign residents. With the crowding in of the Chinese, consequent upon the disturbance of the civil authority in the surrounding country and the neighbouring cities, the whole aspect of the Foreign Settlements was suddenly changed. No longer a remote, and to the Chinese eye, unimportant place, where a few half-feared, half-despised Foreign traders, backed by the perpetual presence of a few Foreign warships, were permitted to trade, Shanghai advanced into the position of a vast cosmopolitan city, where hundreds of thousands of helpless Chinese relied upon the sturdy arms of their Foreign neighbours and fellow-residents to protect them from all oppression from without. Finding the surroundings so favourable, and the civil power so strong and yet so gentle, as contrasted with what they had experienced under their own rulers, the Chinese, from being at first mere refugees, seeking some place of safety from the countless dangers and terrors which had beset them, rapidly grew into their new halting-place and became permanent settlers. Legitimate business of all kinds received a great stimulus upon the expulsion of the Triads from the City, and a period of almost feverish and wellnigh fatal, speculation in land and building set in. The price of land inside the Settlements, and even without, went up to an enormous pitch, as thousands of wealthy Chinese from all sides flocked into the place for the security that it offered. Great tracts of land were hastily built over with cheap shanties by the Foreign speculators, who reaped a golden harvest for a time. Enormous rents were paid by Chinese for the accommodation thus afforded, and for a couple of years the fortunate speculators made huge profits. The scene of the political troubles seemed to have shifted altogether from the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the place was left to develope its undoubted vast commercial resources in peace. Nothing remarkable occurred in the now flourishing and busy Settlements in 1856, everyone one being too deeply engaged in the pleasant and then easy task of making hay while the sun was shining; but in 1857 the war between Great Britain and China broke out at Canton, and the commercial disasters in Europe and America, which marked that year, reacted severely on the prosperity of Shanghai.

The war, we need not remind our readers, had its origin in the burning of the English factories at Canton in December 1856. Little did the mandarins imagine that, when they were endeavouring by such vain policy to drive the hated "Foreign devils" out of the great southern port, they were immensely consolidating and strengthening the position of the young Foreign Settlement on the Whangpoo. But looking back at it now, anyone can see how the events in the South and the subsequent military operations in which the combined but small armies of Britain and France humbled the haughty and insolent pride of Peking, all immeasurably contributed to the future greatness and present preponderating influence of Shanghai over every other part of China at which Foreigners had touched. Lord ELGIN's Mission to Peking was undertaken next year, and *en route* he looked in at Shanghai, where he was presented by an address of welcome by the British residents. About this time the papers contain frequent

references to the vilesy stem of crimping seamen which had grown up here, and which has since passed into a dictionary word under the name of "Shanghai-ing." The state of the Settlements was anything but good, owing to the inadequacy of the small force of police available to deal with the enormously increased population, and robberies and outrages both upon Chinese and Foreigners grew alarmingly frequent. A graphic little picture of the state of affairs is conveyed in the following paragraphs from a single issue of a newspaper published at that period :—

The present unsettled state of affairs within the City of Shanghai does not tend to a better order of things without the walls, or in the foreign settlement, if we may judge from the many atrocities, which we hear are almost daily being committed around us. A few nights ago the house of the Rev. Dr. MEDHURST was entered by thieves, who helped themselves to everything of value, and entered the bed-rooms whilst the inmates were asleep. The French Consulate was also attempted, and the thief fortunately caught in the act Amongst the Chinese around us we hear of nightly depredations, both within and out of doors -and one Silk merchant reports to us that his servant was attacked near the Yang-king-pang (in Church Street) by a gang of 10 Canton men, who suspected him of carrying dollars, and stripped him of everything he possessed.

Our police force, we are fully aware, is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the settlement, on the North side of the Yang-king-pang ; as it now consists of only 24 men—8 of whom are on duty every 8 hours ; and it is impossible to expect, that 8 men can patrol the great extent of our public roads—but, whilst taxation is heavy and the surplus funds in hand very ample for all such purposes, it is to be regretted that we are not better protected,—during the day, a small force is probably all that is required, but at night it is most desirable that an additional police guard be employed—and especially at the present time when no little apprehension exists amongs all classes, both natives and foreigners, for the future tranquility of the neighbourhood. We hope that late robberies will have attracted the attention of the Municipal Committee, and if so, we doubt not, we shall see some steps taken to remedy the evils of which we complain. We believe that the few policemen now employed are active and attentive to their duty, but we must not expect too much, from so small a body.

Whilst on subject of matters which are under the control of the Municipal Council, and through them, of the police, we would allude to the intolerable nuisances (to which a correspondent not long since alluded) on the Bund —it seems to be the custom for coolies to carry all the rubbish of the settlement to the Jetties, and there to throw over the contents of their baskets—the result of which is, that at certain points where the tide is slack, an accumulation of rubbish takes place, and the pile decomposes under the influence of the sun and moisture, infecting the atmosphere of the neighbourhood —and more especially so at certain parts of the Bund where it bends inwards - at the Tuk-kee jetty there is now a mass of filth, which we are told has been accumulating during the last 2 or 3 months, and the odour is almost unbearable — yet we see coolies adding rubbish to the pile, under the eyes of policemen on duty, whilst no notice is taken of it. If such an offence were made liable to fine, the evil would soon cease, and we trust that the Council will see fit to take some steps which will prevent the continuance of such a nuisance, as we are sure very one of our readers who frequents the Bund, will have discovered.

With our increasing native population we shall, unless some such sanitary measures are adopted, find our settlement becoming each season less healthy, and the only agreeable promenade of the place, useless in part, for the purposes for which it was originally designed.

We learn that the Pootung side of the river, which exactly faces the Foreign settlement, is the scene of daily depredations on the part of a lawless set of sailors, out of employ, who put up at the "Sailors Home" on that side. They are in the habit of entering the villages, and forcing their way into the dwellings of the peaceable Chinese, pillaging them of property and ill-treating the female inmates.

Complaints ought to be, if they have not already been, made to Consuls.

The residence of Chinese within the Foreign Settlements had, as we have already shown, exercised a very important effect upon the prosperity of Shanghai, and altered to an extraordinary extent the conditions of life in the place ; but it is only right to point out that the new order of things was not quietly acquiesced in by the entire Foreign community. It was only the land and house speculators who unreservedly welcomed the inroads of the Chinese. By the others it was not at all regarded as an unmixed blessing. As early as 1855 we find the British Consul, acting on behalf of the entire Consular Body, addressing a despatch to the Chinese Authorities upon the subject. The Taotai LAN fully admitted that the continued occupation of houses in the Foreign Settlements was not

to be defended upon legal grounds, and he asked the Consuls to communicate with the Municipal Council with the object of having all Chinese residents put outside the limits. The Taotai, moreover, agreed to make good any losses which the owners of Chinese-occupied house property might incur by reason of the removal of their tenants outside the boundaries. But the Council did not proceed with the matter further. The Chinese quietly ignored the orders that they received from the Taotai to leave the Foreign Settlements, which the Native Authorities were not at all anxious to see converted into a safe refuge for their wealthy subjects. It is true, however, that in 1855 measures were taken for the ejection of a large number of objectionable Chinese residents; but the Taotai, at the instance of the Council, at the same time issued a proclamation setting forth the conditions under which respectable Chinese might rent land or houses inside the Foreign Settlements. It is well to recall these facts even briefly to the minds of our readers, to show what was the real status of the Chinese population of these Settlements, though doubtless it has been considerably changed and modified since by long usage. As the cloud of the Taiping Rebellion began to close over this region in the early sixties, the Chinese population of Shanghai commenced to increase at an astounding rate, and no one attempted to raise again the question of the legality of their presence. The year 1859 was chiefly remarkable for the great impetus to local trade, which followed the opening of Japan to Foreign commerce, pursuant to the terms of the Treaty which Lord ELGIN had successfully negociated with the Tycoon the previous year. Ever since then the commerce between Shanghai and Japan has yearly grown greater in importance, till the question of Japanese competition in almost every branch of commerce and manufacturing industry threatens to become one of the most serious factors which European, Indian, and American merchants and importers will have to face in their exploitation of North-China. There is no doubt that the proximity of the Shanghai market has exercised a most stimulating effect upon the industrial development of the neighbouring insular empire, whose people had in the early times frequently devastated this coast. It was, indeed, as a defence against the Japanese pirates that the walls of Shanghai City were originally erected in the fourteenth century. In the papers of September 1859, we find mention made of what at one time looked a very ugly incident, occasioned by the apparently not unfounded rumours of kidnapping of coolies by French ships for labour in the West Indies. The disturbance and excitement caused by this went on for a considerable time, and several Chinese were shot while trying to escape from a French ship at Woosung. It was for interfering on behalf of a man, who the Chinese said was a kidnapper, that Mr. H. N. LAY, the first Inspector General of Customs, was stabbed, and his companion, the Rev. J. HOBSON, had to fly for his life. During 1860 the place was in constant excitement,—first, owing to the operations of the allied British and French armies in the North; but happily the relations of the Foreign Settlements *vis-a-vis* the Chinese Authorities remained unchanged. In fact they continued quite friendly, while the palace of the Emperor was being knocked to pieces and burned by the allied Foreign troops. But the Native Authorities had graver troubles to cope with in the near approach of the dreaded Taipings, who, while the war with the Allies was raging in the North, were capturing the richest cities of Fokien, Honan, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Anhwei, and driving the terrified inhabitants, mandarins, merchants, and as many of the poorer people as could travel, before them for refuge to the Foreign Settlements, which were now hailed as a haven of refuge by the officials who a few years ago would gladly have aided

in their extinction. With the fall of Nanking and Soochow, many of the Imperial officers and the wealthiest of the people fled to Shanghai, and the population soon covered every inch of ground of the Foreign Settlements, even the creeks and river itself becoming closely studded with boats of all descriptions, filled with fugitives; while the bulk of the population fled from the Native City into the Settlements, or across the river to Pootung. Twenty dollars was then the regular price for a sampan to cross the river! As it was well-known the Taipings were advancing upon Shanghai, preparations were again valiantly undertaken by the Foreign population for its defence. The first Volunteer Corps had gone to pieces during the interval of tranquillity, but it was now once more organized in July 1860, and vigorous steps were taken to keep the Rebels out. The Taipings apparently were from the first desirous of keeping upon the best of terms with the Foreign occupants of Shanghai, the chief of the *Wangs* even sending a letter to the Foreign Ministers shortly after the fall of Soochow, entreating that the Foreigners should not interfere in the struggle between them and the Imperialists, and promising in return that the interests of Foreigners would be rigidly respected. We need not dwell at much length upon this period, it has been treated so fully in numerous standard works with which our readers are doubtless familiar; but we must give some account of the effect of the Rebellion upon the fortunes of Shanghai. We find that, though the Taipings were hovering around the City and Settlements during August that year, and burning and massacring the Natives freely, they were never able to effect a lodgment in the City, because of the presence of British and French troops, who had been kept over from the expedition to the North. Thus Shanghai witnessed the remarkable spectacle of Foreign troops here assisting the Imperial officials against the Rebels, while their companions in arms were fighting the Imperial troops around the Peiho and at Peking. On the very day that Sir HOPE GRANT, Sir ROBERT NAPIER, and General MONTAUBAN were bombarding the Peiho forts, and slaughtering the Tartar garrison there, the British gunboats *Pioneer* and *Kestrel* were merrily shelling the Rebels out of Sicawei, where they had taken possession of the Jesuit Mission, and the *Nimrod* was throwing shells from off the Bund amongst the Taipings, who were marching upon the City and Settlements along the Bubbling Well Road! The decisive attitude of the defenders of the Foreign Settlement convinced the Taipings that they could gain nothing by attacking Shanghai, and they very shortly afterwards moved off. Ho, the Viceroy of the Two Kiang, had by this time been degraded for his failure to keep the Rebels in check, and the great TSÊNG KWO-FAN arrived, with LI HUNG-CHANG as his first lieutenant, to restore order and reassert the Imperial supremacy in Kiangsu. LI had been Taotai of Shanghai, and in 1860 was made Provincial Governor of Kiangsu. He at once set about enlisting the active aid of the Foreigners to drive out the Rebels, promising that if it was granted, the cause of hostilities in the North, —*i.e.*, the refusal to receive the British and French Envoys by the Emperor upon terms of equality—would be removed.

It would take up far more space than we can afford in this very perfunctory sketch to even detail the many stirring incidents which marked, at Shanghai in 1860-61-62 and 1863, the progress of the Taiping Rebellion, and its final suppression by the "Ever Victorious Army," first under the American adventurers WARD and BURGEVINE, and finally under the heroic GORDON, who came to Shanghai first in the Royal Engineers. The story of the Ever Victorious Army, under its founder WARD, then under BURGEVINE, next under Captain HOLLAND, R.M.I., and last of all under GORDON, has been told many times over, and we do not therefore propose to deal with it here.

In December 1860 the Allies intimated to the chief *Wang* of the Taipings that they were not to molest Shanghai again, and after the shelling of their forces by the *Kestrel* and *Pioneer*, we find them accordingly leaving the Model Settlement in peace—except for causing the wildest and most absurd scares amongst both Chinese and Foreigners, in which many people lost their lives through panic—until January 1862. About that time the "Ever Victorious Army," under BURGEVINE, was scouring the plains of Kiangsu of the Rebels, and a joint expedition of British and French troops was in the country, assisting the Imperialists, it having been agreed that the Rebels must be driven out beyond the 30 miles radius. This conclusion was come to because of the approach of a Taiping army of over 100,000 men towards the Settlements, and the smoke of the burning towns, villages and hamlets, marking their onward march, could be easily seen from the higher houses in Shanghai At this time there was only one Sikh detachment of 280 men, half-a-battery of Royal Artillery, and three small war-ships available for the defence of the Foreign Settlements. But a contingent of about 100 Volunteers, including 20 Mounted Rangers, was hastily organized from amongst the residents, while British reinforcements were hastily ordered up from Hongkong. Meetings of the Landrenters were again held at the British Consulate to take steps for the defence of the Settlements and for raising funds for that purpose. It was about time, for already small advanced parties of the Rebels had got in as far as the Stone Bridge and committed many depredations. So great was the influx of Chinese from all sides that the population was estimated at 300,000, and the cost of living, in comparison with five years before, was increased three or four fold, while land inside the Settlements purchased originally at £46 to £74 per acre realized at auction sales from £8,000 to £12,000 the acre!

Sir JAMES HOPE, the British General, charged with the defence of the British Settlement, arrived at Shanghai on the 15th January 1862, and on the same day it was determined to barricade the far ends of all the principal streets leading westward towards the country, —namely, Consulate (Peking) Road; Maloo; Custom House (Hankow) Road, Mission (Canton) Road; and Kinkiang Road, and that a small Creek, running at right angles from the Yang-king-pang and connecting with the Soochow Creek, should be widened to 50 feet, the line being fortified by an inner parapet and towers at intervals along it. The cost of these works, some Tls. 45,000, was raised by an assessment on all rentals, in accordance with a vote carried by the Landrenters. Offers by the Taotai and rich Chinese to defray the cost of these works were declined by the Landrenters on wise grounds of policy. But the opportune arrival of three British regiments, and 1,000 Frenchmen shortly afterwards, no doubt, acted as a wholesome check on the Taipings. Though they approached closely to the Settlements, and burnt, massacred, and looted right up to where the Country Club now stands, they did not attack the Settlements, from which the regulars and Volunteers made frequent irruptions into the country, causing the Rebels to keep at a safe distance. A heavy snowfall, the deepest remembered, also contributed to cool the ardour of the insurgents, and eventually the British Admiral, Sir JAMES HOPE, and the French Admiral PROTÊT, set vigorously to work to clear the country for 30 miles of the Taipings. Admiral HOPE was severely wounded at Wong-wa-za on the 2nd April, while Admiral PROTÊT was killed at Nanjow on the 17th May, after having done much to break the power of the Rebels in the immediate neighbourhood. During this campaign the Mounted Rangers who accompanied the allied forces (who were also accompained by part of the

Ever Victorious Army) did excellent service, and were mentioned in the official despatches. The body of the French Admiral was brought back to Shanghai and buried with great pomp in the grounds of the French Consulate. By the end of the autumn of 1862, so far as Shanghai was concerned, all danger from the Rebels was over, and very shortly after the "Ever Victorious Army" passed into the command of GORDON it was seen that the Rebellion was a lost cause. But while the Taiping Rebellion was in progress outside, the commercial situation of Shanghai continued to improve. The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company with a capital of Tls. 1,000,000, subsequently increased by quarter as much again, was started by RUSSELL & Co., with Chinese and Foreign capital, and a fine fleet of steamers was put upon the river and coast, while numerous other firms and individuals took similar occasion to profit by the great demand for steam tonnage. The S.S.N. Co. fleet, as our local readers are aware, formed the beginning of the now great China Merchants' fleet. "During the year the outer limits of the British Settlement were speedily left behind by rows of hastily-built Chinese houses which extended almost as far as the brink of the Defence Creek—once far out in the country—obliterating the site of the Race-course, which had hitherto lain in the angle formed by the Defence Creek and the Yang-king-pang, and throwing out lateral streets and lanes on every side. Much of this was, indeed, the work of pure speculation, and was in advance of the actual population already accumulated on the spot; but the excitement induced by the prodigious sums that had been realized by the sales of land within the Settlement was such as to drown all the warnings of prudence; and whilst one class of speculators was investing hundreds of thousands of dollars of borrowed capital in the erection of new streets, another class was greedily buying every foot of land to be had in any direction within five miles of the river. Speculation of all kinds was rife, and a wide field for its exercise was opened at this time also by the dearth of cotton in England, which suddenly raised the Native growth of China to the rank of a leading export, in dealing in which vast profits accrued for a time to lucky buyers. During 1862 and 1863, everyone save the unlucky naval, military, and consular recipients of fixed salaries appeared to be suddenly enriched; the clerk, or pilot, or storekeeper of yesterday counted his wealth by thousands sterling to-day; and, as an inevitable consequence, the luxury induced by sudden prosperity enhanced the cost of living, already extravagantly high, owing to the vast concourse of inhabitants, to such a degree as to rival the early days of the Australian gold diggings."

At this time (autumn of 1862) it was estimated that there were in the British Settlement at least 250,000 Chinese; on the French side fully 80,000; and in Hongkew some 90,000; so that exclusive of Foreigners, of whom, with the military and shipping, there were at least 6,000, the rulers of the Foreign Settlements exercised authority over at least 420,000 people. Now that all danger seemed over, the Chinese Authorities began to give trouble about the alienation of so many of their subjects, and the diversion of the taxes they paid from the Native to a Foreign exchequer. The Mandarins insisted upon their right to impose a *likin*, or war tax, upon the Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements, while the Municipal Authorities very properly and strongly repudiated all such claims. The contention of the Councils was perfectly legal. They insisted that, as the responsibility of protecting such an enormous concourse of refugees fell upon the Foreign Municipalities and their British and French protectors, it was only right that the Chinese inside should bear their proportion of the regular expenses. But the Chinese officers insisted upon their fiscal claims, and strange to say in this attitude

they were supported by the British Minister at Peking. Feeling on the subject ran very high for some time, and quite a strong faction amongst the Foreign residents and Landrenters openly favoured the bold idea of repudiating all right of the Chinese Government to exercise any kind of jurisdiction over the Foreign Settlements, which they proposed to convert into a Free City, somewhat after the lines of the Hanse Towns; but the wiser and calmer men amongst them promptly recognized the impracticability of such a scheme, and the ease with which it would be wrecked by the establishment of a Chinese Customs cordon around the boundaries. But that was not the only difficulty which encountered the idea at the outset. There was never the slightest chance of the Foreign Powers sanctioning the renunciation of allegiance by their nationals in favour of the proposed republic, and after a little time everyone saw the utter fatuity of the whole idea, gradually abandoning it for the wiser, but long equally vain endeavour of procuring a reformation and extension of the Municipal Regulations of 1854. These rules had worked very well while the Settlement was in its infancy, but with the growth of the place it was seen that the powers, more especially with regard to taxation, which they gave the Municipal Council, were entirely inadequate to the requirements of the place. But even the new Regulations which were finally sanctioned by the Foreign Ministers in September 1869, left much to be desired. For, while they gave the absentee landowners the practical control of everything by the pernicious system of proxy voting, they have been pronounced by jurists to be defective, inasmuch as they impose taxes upon a portion of the population whose government never acquiesced in the new fiscal arrangement. But despite all these facts, and that a new set of Regulations was drawn up by a committee of Landrenters in 1881, and sent to Peking shortly afterwards for ratification by the Foreign Ministers, the constitution of the Foreign Settlements remains exactly as it was in 1869. But in 1862 great reforms were introduced into the internal working of the Municipality. Hitherto the work of the Municipal Council had been carried along in a very casual sort of way, largely by unpaid services, and for many years the Council employed besides the Police only one regularly paid Foreign official, the late Mr. C. M. Donaldson (whose son, by the way, was the first Foreign child born in Shanghai—in 1848). But in 1860, Mr. Pickwoad was engaged as Secretary, holding the post only until 1862, when the Council brought out a trained Municipal Secretary in the person of Mr. R. F. Gould, and a small staff of assistants, including a qualified civil engineer, as surveyor, while a European interpreter, and an officer to attend at the Custom House to look after the Municipal revenue from wharfage dues, were appointed. Mr. Gould was succeeded in 1865 by Mr. A. S. Johnston, a most competent and able secretary, who was succeeded by Mr. Ed. Souper, the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent of the post. The Police force, which had grown gradually larger, from its original strength of 30 Foreign constables, under the command of Mr. S. Clifton, was in 1861 superintended by Mr. Ramsbottom, and he in turn gave way to Mr. Penfold in 1864, when the force consisted of 164 Foreigners, including Messrs. Stripling and Fowler. The three last named are still all alive, Messrs. Penfold and Fowler enjoying at home the fruits of their profitable labours in the days when profits were made, and Mr. Stripling in the service of the Korean Government. In the old days the entire Police force was housed in *part* of the Central Station, which we have lately found too small for less than *half* the present force, while even then part of the premises were rented to the Shanghai Library (started in 1850), to

lessen the cost of the Police to the Ratepayers who now are obliged to build them numerous palaces! In the days we refer to the Chinese population of Shanghai was infinitely larger than it is now, and contained many dangerous and desperate characters, while the Foreign population also contained a large sprinkling of lawless adventurers. Meanwhile the capture of Soochow on 29th Nov. 1863, by the Chinese, under GORDON, began to exercise a reactionary effect upon the prosperity and extension of the Model Settlement. By the spring of 1864, fully one half the Chinese population had taken wings back to their former homes, contrary to the generally entertained opinion of the sanguine real estate speculators. Whole streets of newly built and lately occupied houses thereupon became empty; great piles of buildings were stopped half way when the unexpected exodus began; enterprises, started to meet the requirements of the former vast population, went suddenly bankrupt and fell into ruin; long lines of godowns, representing nearly Tls. 1,500,000, along the river front, became disused; and many recently constructed wharves remained for months without a vessel alongside. The number of Foreign ships in the river, which for the previous five or six years, might be counted in hundreds, fell to a couple of dozen, and while the enterprise of private capitalists was threatened with general ruin, the public exchequer of the Municipal Council shrank to an alarming extent, owing to the flight of the chief tax-payers. General bankruptcy was impending, and to add to the local unfavourable condition of affairs, the markets for cotton and tea at home were demoralized by extraordinary commercial disasters, which we need not here more particularly specify, as they are too well remembered by most of our older readers. General HOPE's operations of clearing out the Rebels for thirty miles around Shanghai were only too successful, and the Chinese returned to their homes on all sides. The only consolation which the Foreign population found for the moment in the success of the General's campaign was in the numerous excellent roads which he had been the means of constructing, radiating from the Foreign Settlements, to the south and west. General HOPE left the place for good in November 1863, being presented, on the eve of his departure, with a most eulogistic valedictory address by the Foreign mercantile community. General BURGEVINE, in the spring of 1863, created some commotion by his entry into the Settlements at the head of a small body of the "Ever Victorious," to enforce payment of money which the Chinese Government, as he insisted, wrongfully withheld from his troops. After a short interval, during which Capt. HOLLAND commanded them, the "Ever Victorious" had passed under the command of GORDON in November 1863, BURGEVINE being dismissed. He was accidentally drowned on 26th June 1865, at Lanchi-hsien in Chekiang, after having gone over to the Rebels he had so long fought against, and being at the time of his death a prisoner in the hands of the Imperialists. During the years 1860-1-2-3, Shanghai was occupied by the Royal Marines, a couple batteries of Royal Artillery, the Sikh Regiment, the 31st, 67th Regiments, two companies of the 99th Regiment; the Loodianah Regiment and the 2nd Bombay Native Regiment (Beloochis). The 31st and 67th were the last to be sent away. That was not till all danger was over, in 1865, when the last companies of the 67th were withdrawn, and so ended the military occupation of the Foreign Settlements by a Foreign military force. It was during the military occupation that the first organized efforts were made by the Municipality to deal with the extensive fires which the herding together and careless habits of the Chinese rendered inevitable. Numerous firewells were sunk in the chief thoroughfares, for in the absence of any system of waterworks, these reservoirs were the only stores, besides the creeks

and the river, that the single American fire engine had to draw upon. This engine, which was imported in 1862 by the Council, formed the nucleus of the present fine voluntary fire brigade service, which was not organized until 1866, when Captain J. P. ROBERTS was elected first Chief Engineer, and Mr. C. J. ASHLEY the foreman of the Mih-ho-loong Hook and Ladder Company. These gentlemen relate a very amusing story of how they built the first ladder truck from a design at the head of Mr. ASHLEY's diploma as a fireman in an American brigade. In the formation of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, the jealousy which has kept the French from joining with their cosmopolitan fellows on the other side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, fortunately found no place, and all three Settlements worked harmoniously together in organizing the brigade, which bas since rendered such valuable services to the community. It was not till 1863, after some friction had arisen between the French and American Consuls over the question of the jurisdiction of the former Consul in the French side, and his power to prevent the execution of arrest warrants signed by other Consuls in that region, that the American Settlement threw in its lot with the neighbouring British Settlement. That was in 1863, shortly before which Mr. SEWARD, the U.S. Consul, and the Taotai had agreed to a delimitation of the boundaries of Hongkew, by adopting what has since been known as the Seward line, and extending from "the Soochow Creek, from a point opposite the entrance to the Defence Creek, to the Hwangpoo." But this boundary, as our readers well know, was afterwards repudiated by the Chinese, and it was not until this year, (1893) that the boundaries of Hongkew were finally defined. The good effects of the amalgamation of the two Settlements soon began to show in the improved appearance of what had hitherto been a regular Alsatia; the disorderly classes, who infested Hongkew, were gradually weeded out by an energetic Police administration, a station being erected there early in 1864. The work of road-making, which had hitherto been almost wholly neglected in the transpontine Settlement, was rapidly pushed ahead, and building, which also had hitherto only been limited, began to extend under the new and improved order of things. At this time there was only one bridge leading from the British Settlement to Hongkew, stretching from near the Union Church to the Woosung Road, and a toll was charged to everyone crossing. The long lines of low seamen's taverns, which gave Hongkew the air of an oriental Wapping, were gradually closed up, and the gambling dens and low resorts which made the district a place to be avoided, gave way before the now vigorous administration. In this year the new fleet ordered from home by Mr. LAY, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and brought out by Capt. OSBORNE, arrived at Woosung and a series of disputes between Mr. LAY, Capt. OSBORNE, and the Chinese Government followed, which led to the resignation of the former from his post of Inspector-General of Customs, while Captain OSBORNE, disgusted by the huxtering propensities of the high Chinese officials deputed to deal with him, and their flagrant bad faith, returned to England in high dudgeon. Mr. LAY was succeeded by Mr. ROBERT (now Sir ROBERT) HART, then a member of H B.M.'s Consular Service. Sir ROBERT was one of the four student interpreters who came out together in the fifties, and who included Mr. P. J. HUGHES and the late Mr. SWINHOE. All four rose to high places, and two of them still survive, the one active and vigilant as ever in the exercise of his functions at the head of one of the most remarkable and efficient services to be found in any part of the world, while the other is enjoying at home an honourable *otium cum dignitate* after his many years in China. In 1863 we

find that curious, but useful tribunal, known as the Mixed Court, established. It sat for many a long day, not on the Maloo, in a Chinese building, but in special premises within the British Consulate. The Shanghai Club, which had been building since the end of 1862, was nearly completed by the end of 1863, but not before it had ruined three contractors. It was not finished, however, till the following year, and then only upon a large loan being advanced in its aid by the Recreation Fund. The Club was the final outcome of a long, cherished scheme of the early Shanghailanders, which it was intended should combine within it an exchange, a bowling-alley, theatre, masonic hall, an auctioneer's mart, an assembly-room, a billiard-saloon, and in short a regular, "omnium gatherum" of Thespian, business, and recreative resorts, such as the eye of mankind never looked upon in brick and mortar before. But the order was found too large for the resources of the small community, and it was not till many years after it was opened that even the Club was put upon a basis which gave any assurance of its continuance. The Shanghai General Hospital was also opened in 1864, and supplied a want that had long been felt most heavily by the community. The Race Meeting of 1862 was held on the present Course, where commodious stables and the lately obliterated Grand Stand had just been erected. The new Cricket Ground inside the Course was secured in 1862 with the proceeds of the sale of the old ground (south-east of where the new Louza Police Station now stands), and a balance of some Tls. 50,000 remained over, which was converted into that curious but eminently useful institution known as the Recreation Fund. The year 1862 was remarkable for an epidemic which decimated the small European population, and produced a regular panic. Thereby the climate of Shanghai obtained the reputation of being peculiarly fatal in its effects upon women, which we have happily survived to see successfully lived down. The epidemic was not to be wondered at, considering the wretched sanitary condition of the place. But the Civic Fathers were so much alarmed that they rushed to the other extreme, and before scarcely a road was raised 12 inches higher than the water-level, they proposed to spend Tls. 85,000 upon a sewage system, which was cynically described at the time as an expensive experiment of trying to make water flow up-hill.

In 1863 the question of railways was uppermost in the minds of people in Shanghai, and amongst others a proposal was made to the Chinese authorities by the representatives of an English syndicate for permission to construct a single line from Shanghai to Soochow, *viâ* Kahding, Taitsan, and Quinsan. The cost was estimated at one and three quarter million taels, and it was estimated that the undertaking would return a profit of over seven per cent. But the Chinese officials promptly refused to listen to the proposal, as they had done in the case of an almost similar proposition made by a number of wealthy Chinese. A more modest scheme to lay a line to Woosung was also proposed and rejected. About the same time as these schemes were in the air (and which even up to this date have remained unrealized), we find the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce established; hitherto the discussion of questions to which the new chamber devoted attention had been left to a much more narrow association, known as the British Chamber of Commerce. It was in the year 1863 that a famous Municipal Council brought in a budget in which the expenditure was set down at no less than Tls. 700,000, which, however, was met with such a storm of adverse criticism that the Council were utterly routed, and it was not till quite recent years that the spirit of Municipal extravagance achieved anything approaching that celebrated proposition. But the recklessness, which the sudden inflation of

the previous couple of years had produced, was not yet quite extinct, and in 1864-5 the proposed expenditure reached the very respectable total of Tls. 457,000, but the ratepayers succeeded in getting this sum reduced by over one third, and even then the Council had to be tided over with a loan of Tls. 90,000, so much smaller than the estimates were the actual receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue. This was before Municipal Loans had attained their present favourable reputation, and the Council had to have its borrowing secured by guarantees from several leading Foreign firms before anybody would take up the loan. In the year 1864 we find the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which had been allowed to die, resuscitated. This body was the successor of the first society started in Shanghai for the improvement of the minds and extension of knowledge amongst the residents—the old Literary and Scientific Society,—and it is a little significant to find that even in the Jubilee year the successor to the first part of the title *in articulo mortis*, and preparing to give up the ghost. This is all the more strange, as for several years the now moribund institution enjoyed a career of unparalleled success, and we must only ascribe its present sad condition to bad management and a too ponderous and unworkable committee. In 1863 and 1864 paper-hunting, as an outdoor winter sport was firmly established, its introduction here being largely due to the military officers who had followed the sport in other parts of world. Mr. J. W. Maclellan, in his valuable little work, "The Story of Shanghai," tells us that the first paper hunt was won in December 1863 by Mr. Augustus Broom on the pony Mud, while Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth carried off the next on Bogtrotter. About a year later a pack of beagles was followed across country here on foot once a week, the dogs having been brought out in the end of 1864 by Mr. Antrobus. It was not for some time after the institution of paper-hunting that the foxes began to wear scarlet, to distinguish them afar off, and pink coats were confined only to foxes and not awarded to winners in the way they are at present. Despite the great calamities which occurred in the mercantile world in 1862 and the three following years, during which time many of the largest and oldest houses went into liquidation, works of improvement in the appearance of the Settlements were pushed vigorously in several directions. Amongst other things it was proposed to extend the Bund—which ten years had seen converted from a sedgy, narrow towing-path to a road of fully 50 feet wide,—to low water mark and plant it with trees, but owing to the exigencies of finance, this work was not carried out till ten or twelve years later. But two valuable additions to the then very limited roads were made in 1863, in the construction of the cross-country road to Woosung by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and another to Jessfield by Messrs. Hogg Bros. The work of replacing the very dilapidated English Cathedral was seriously taken in hand about this time, as the congregation were tired of sitting under a roof which let the rain in on them and occasionally sent down a shower of tiles into the aisle during service. Accordingly, in the papers of 1863, we read of several meetings of the pew-renters on the subject, and in 1864 plans for a new Cathedral were obtained from Sir Gilbert Scott, who we note has died only quite recently. But though the plans were altered by Mr. William Kidner to adapt them to the climate, it was not till two years later that the first stone of the new edifice was laid (May 24th 1866) with great Masonic rites. Meanwhile, and for many years after, service was conducted in the small temporary church which had been erected in the north-west angle of the compound. But while all these works of improvement were in progress, which were to

convert the whole appearance of Shanghai and commence to make it the handsome and complete modern city it is to-day, instead of the raw and Wild Western looking Settlement it had been for years, the internal condition of the place was exceedingly bad. Foreign and Chinese desperadoes infested not only the slums, but carried their depredations into the very oldest and most important parts of the British Settlement. Everyone went armed, and in the newspapers of the time frequent mention is made of peaceable residents being murdered on the Maloo and other leading streets. At a meeting of Landrenters we find Sir HARRY PARKES stating that there were inside the two Settlements, out of a total 10,000 Chinese houses, 668 brothels, or nearly 7 per cent., while gambling-houses, opium-shops, and disreputable places of all kinds were beyond counting.

In 1865 there were several occurrences of first class importance in Shanghai, which was passing painfully through "the mill," as the natural result of its previous rash speculation. During the year there was some excitement over the suppression of the numerous Foreign gambling-houses and small lottery-shops, which had done incalculable harm. The Volunteers, we see by the old newspapers, were reduced to sad straits at this time, and were asked to pay a pretty stiff bill for their arms equipment, which had been ordered by a former commandant in the belief that the Municipal Council would pay for them. The Corps indeed very nearly went to pieces; but a desperate effort was made to save them. Sir EDMUND HORNBY, the British Chief Justice, came to the rescue, and being elected commandant, worked hard, and happily with success, to pull the Corps through, but only temporarily, as we shall later on show.

On the 3rd July 1865, H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan was established in Shanghai, Sir EDMUND HORNBY being the first Chief Justice. On the same day the foundation-stone of the Masonic Hall on the Bund was laid with the imposing rites of the craft. The first lodge established in Shanghai was the Northern E.C., founded in 1849, and by 1866 no less than eight Masonic lodges were in existence. It was about this year that the tael first commenced fluctuating violently in Shanghai. In 1864, it stood at 7*s.*; in 1865 it ranged from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.*; while in 1866 we find it touching 5*s.* 10*d.* and the business men of that period were almost paralysed by the fact. What would they say to-day if they could see their beloved standard hovering uneasily about 3*s.* 2*d.*, and with a still downward tendency? The year 1845 witnessed a still more alarming shrinkage in the value of house property in the Settlements. The flimsy Chinese 4-roomed houses, which had a year ago brought in no less than £40 per annum to their owners, now scarcely realized half as much, and small 4-roomed European houses, which had been snapped up for £500 a year, in advance, fell to less than one half that figure. The exodus of the Chinese had then reached its climax, and the empty appearance of the streets, and the gaunt lines of unoccupied Native houses – some of which on the Maloo were three storeys high – struck a chill in the hearts of those who a couple of years before had regarded Shanghai as the real El Dorado, and the speculator's paradise. A census taken in March that year showed that the total Chinese population of the amalgamated Settlements, including those living in boats, was returned at 77,000, to which the enumerators loosely added one-sixth for understatements, while the total Foreign population of the British Settlement, Hongkew, and Pootung was 2,121, which with the British army and navy and the shipping and the residents on the French side brought the total Foreign population up to 5,589.

During the year 1865 the Chinese Government entered a suit in the Supreme Court against an association of British subjects who had

purchased the elbow of land formed by the eddy of the river at Pootung Point, and who were encroaching upon the river bed, by using artificial means to make it silt up by catching the mud which was brought up at every tide. The decision of the Court was very properly given against the defendants. It was in 1865 also that the late Mr. E. A. Reynolds made his bold attempt to establish telegraphic connection between Woosung and Shanghai, by erecting a line to Kiutoan Beacon. In this way he proposed to notify the people in the Settlement of the movements of the shipping at the mouth of the river. But the country-people, at the instigation of the officials, and with the obvious encouragement of the Taotai, tore down the poles, which they said spoiled their *fêngshui*, in proof of which they produced the body of one man who had died under the shadow thrown by one of the poles, which was, of course, testimony of such a convincing character that the officials could not question the justness and wisdom of the opposition further. Mr. Reynolds, it should be said, was never compensated for the loss he incurred by the failure of his laudable enterprise. The year was indeed one of failures and disaster of all kinds for Shanghai, and this may be readily believed when we read that, at the end of 1865, only five out of the eleven English and Indian Banks, which had been doing business here in the beginning of the year, remained, no less than six having to shut their doors during the twelvemonths, while the survivors found themselves greatly crippled. The year 1866 was almost devoid of noteworthy incident. During the year the first Debating Society, which had sprung into a vigorous existence in 1864, expired amidst the prevailing depression which hung over the Settlements. The first Lyceum Theatre was built during this year, with the assistance of the Recreation Fund, which had already largely assisted in putting into working the Shanghai Club, the Cricket Club, the Baseball Club, and Rowing Club, the Library, the Museum, and other institutions, many of which have long since been forgotten. The new Theatre, which cost some Tls. 22,500 for the purchase of land and the building, was assisted by the Recreation Club taking up its debentures to the extent of Tls. 3,862, and by a subsequent grant of Tls. 1,500, in the year 1866. If space permitted, we should like to give a short account of all the good work the Recreation Fund has done, since it was started in the palmy days of the Settlement by the public spirit of a few of the generous first residents. But it would take up too much of this very brief retrospect, and we must refer our readers, who are anxious to know something more about this admirable Fund, to the bulky volume in which its history is given, since its formation, by the sale of the old Cricket Ground, whose members, unlike the more thrifty shareholders in the Racquet Court [sold and demolished a few years ago], refused to pocket the sum realized by the sale of a property which the natural growth of the Settlements had enhanced enormously in value. Early in 1866 we find the new Club Concordia in full swing, the the project for which had only been mooted the year before amongst the then increasing German portion of the community. The Club was located in the Foochow Road, near the corner of the Shantung Road, and shortly after its inauguration we find the German A.D.C. giving performances in their Theatre to delighted audiences. The older A.D.C., which had split with the Germans, was about this time reorganized and gave their first performance in the Lyceum in 1867. In 1866 also, a dissenters' chapel, the predecessor of the Union Church, was built about the time the first stone of the Cathedral was laid. We have previously incidentally referred to the development and organization of the Volunteer Fire Brigade out of the original Hook and Ladder

Company (Mih-ho-loongs). The formation of the new organization was authorized at a public meeting of the Foreign residents of the three Settlements, held in June 1866, under authority of the Municipal Council, with whose consent the constitution of the new Shanghai Fire Department was drawn up. It may not be uninteresting to quote the second and third articles of its constitution. "Article II: The Shanghai Fire Department is instituted for the better preservation of all property exposed to conflagration, and its motto shall be 'We fight the Flames.'" "Article III: That the American, English, and French Settlements be known respectively as Fire Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the operations of the S. F. D. shall be within the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, and these limits shall not be passed except in cases of urgent necessity and by order of the Chief Engineer." We may add to this, that the separate rules of each of the Fire companies expressly say that their operations shall be limited to the three Settlements, and that the Municipal Council have very little direct control over voluntary firemen was unmistakeably shown a year after their formation in the dispute between the members of No. 2 Engine Company and Mr. Hayes, the then Vice-Chairman of the Council, who was also chief of the Brigade, because he attempted to appoint certain officers without consulting the members of the Company who successfully repudiated his nominees. In 1867, the Local Post Office, which had for some time been enjoying a very modest and secondary sort of existence, began to show signs of future usefulness and vitality by concluding an arrangement with the British Packet Agency, by which great improvements were introduced into its system of delivering letters. About this same time the first steps were taken to reclaim the mud bank formed at the southern angle of the junction of the Soochow Creek with the main river, with the object of converting it into a public garden. This patch of mud and reeds, which had long been known as the "Consular mud flat," had been formed in 1847 or 1848, by the wreck of a small Foreign sailing vessel, which caught the silt carried up and down by the tides. In 1866 the British Consul intimated his wish to present the piece of ground to the Municipal Council, to convert it into something more sightly for the public enjoyment. The conditions upon which the Consul handed over the future public garden to the Municipality were that no buildings were to be constructed upon it, and that the Chinese Government agreed to give up all claim to ground rent. These points being satisfactorily settled, the garden was formally handed over by Mr. W. Medhurst, the then Consul, to the Municipality on the 8th August 1868, Messrs. Medhurst, Probst, and Overweg being the first Garden Committee. In 1867 we find the Foreign residents and the Consuls greatly exercised by the proposal to establish the Silk Guild in Shanghai, and the proposition was long combated on the ground that it contemplated establishing something in the nature of a monopoly, which was contrary to the Treaties. But Chinese conbination was successful, and since then we have seen guilds founded and flourishing for the control of almost every conceivable branch of trade at the port. In August 1868 we notice the removal of the Mixed Court from the British Consulate to the Maloo, the first Magistrate to sit in the new Court was Chun, whose name is still well known to the older residents. In 1868 we find the first annual meeting of the Gas Company held, the company having commenced operations in the previous year by laying mains in the French and British Settlements. The chief public lighting of the Settlement is still done by gas, for though we have the electric light, as far as street lighting goes, we only enjoy the name, and the pleasure of paying an exorbitant price for a plant that the Council now recog-

nize they will have to almost entirely renew, if they are to continue the work of lighting the streets themselves.

1869 was on the whole an eventful period in Shanghai, and we find the papers of that year filled with important correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the British Authorities upon the burning questions of transit dues, bonded warehouses and kindred matters, vitally affecting the commercial development and welfare of the place. This discussion was started in view of the approaching revision of the Treaty, and the subjects raised were satisfactorily disposed of by the terms of the Supplementary Convention concluded at Tientsin on the 24th October that year. It was during the month of October 1869 that the Duke of EDINBURGH visited Shanghai, in command of the man-of-war *Galatea*, and was the recipient of a most loyal and enthusiastic demonstration by all classes and races in the community. The Duke had previously visited Peking, where he was refused even the commonest courtesies due to his rank by the surly Chinese and Manchu bigwigs. It was only a short time before this first royal visitor arrived that the Duke of SOMERSET, from his place in the House of Lords, had given Shanghai a character which will stick to it longer than that of the "Model Settlement." The ducal moralist, comparing Shanghai to other great sea ports which he knew, called it a "sink of iniquity," an epithet which was warmly repudiated and condemned at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in November 1869, when Mr. JOHNSON valiantly proposed a resolution calling the Duke to account, but the proposition was wisely withdrawn. This sweeping condemnation of Shanghai, we think, was not altogether deserved, for its moral misdoings are not more flagrant than are those in any other city similarly situated and composed; while for its freedom from serious crime Shanghai in 1869, and now, would compare most favourably with any place in the world. It was in 1869 that Messrs. SWINHOE, FRANCIS, and MICHIE, and afterwards Baron RICHTHOFEN were enabled, by the liberality of the Shanghai community, to start upon their commercial exploring expeditions along the Upper Yangtze, and a great deal of new and valuable information was gained in return for the outlay. In the same year Mr. NEY ELIAS was enabled by the support of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society to make an inspection of the Yellow River works. In this year also we find a proposal made at the Land-renters' meeting by the late Dr. M. T. YATES, the collapse of which succeeding generations of residents have constant reason to regret,—namely, a proposition to take measures for the construction of the works necessary in Shanghai for a supply of pure water for household purposes, in accordance with a plan given by Mr. OLIVER, the Municipal Engineer, and to raise the necessary sum of Tls. 65,000 by the issue of debentures. But the resolution was allowed to fall through, and it was not till nearly thirteen years later that a system of waterworks was constructed by a private company, who have given the public ample reason to lament the short-sighted policy of the Civic Fathers of 1869 and since, by their exorbitant exactions for a service which, though undeniably fairly efficient, is the most expensive in the world. Towards the close of the year some little excitement was occasioned by a proclamation issued by the Taotai, against the "social evil" in Shanghai, which contained a threat to confiscate all houses occupied by Chinese in the Foreign Settlements where such practices were carried on; but the threat, of course, only proved to be a piece of that empty bombast in which our Chinese friends, especially amongst the newly-appointed mandarinate, love to pose before the world as the "fathers and mothers of the people." During the year 1869 a series of outrages against Missionaries in various parts of the Empire, very similar to

those of 1891, greatly agitated Shanghai; these outrages, which commenced in Yangchow at the end of 1868, ran all through 1869, during which two French priests were murdered in Szechuen, and Rev. J. WILLIAMSON was beaten to death in his boat at Tientsin. The campaign culminated in 1870 with the infamous Tientsin Massacre, when the French Consul and his Secretary, a number of Sisters of Mercy, a Russian merchant and his wife, and several other Foreigners, —numbering nineteen in all—were butchered with the most horrible atrocity and barbarity by the Imperial soldiers, led by an Imperial General, and with the direct connivance of the infamous CHUNG HOW, the Governor of the city. No adequate punishment was ever exacted by France for this unparalleled outrage, because at that time she was engaged in her disastrous struggle with Germany. One effect of the massacre here was to revive the Volunteer movement, which has ever since been maintained upon an effective footing. Early in 1869 there were frequent demonstrations of hostility against Foreigners, even in the immediate neighbourhood of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. On Sunday evening, 7th March, Messrs. GRANT (of Boyd's Dock), LEONARD (of the Lumber Yard), GAMWELL (chief engineer of the *Island Queen*), TAYLOR, and LONGFELLOW were set upon when returning along the Pootung shore from the trial trip of the steamer *William the Fourth*, which had broken down, and were almost beaten to death, when they were rescued by Mr. CROAD and a party of Water Police who had heard their cries from the river. Mr. GRANT was found lying bleeding and senseless in a creek, into which he had been thrown, with his hands and feet tied, and he was almost smothered in the mud when rescued. All the other members of the party were badly injured and stripped of their moveable possessions. Several other Foreigners suffered violence at the hands of Chinese in Shanghai during the year, while we read that in Peking the French Minister was publicly assaulted by the brother of Prince KUNG, who slapped the Minister's face in Legation Street. But the matter was vigorously taken up by all the other Ministers, and three days were given to the Chinese Government to send in an apology, or the flag at the various Legations would be hauled down. It was shown pretty conclusively that the great Tso TSUNG-TANG, puffed up by his recent victories over the Rebels in the West and South, was anxious to bring about an open rupture with the Foreigners, and his influence was at the bottom of these widespread demonstrations of hostility. Some idea of the profits made in business in Shanghai in 1869 may be gained from the following paragraph from a local paper dated April 10th, 1869: "A meeting of the North China Insurance Company was held yesterday at which a dividend of Tls. 1,000 per share was declared!" During the year the subject of the revised Land Regulations was constantly before the public, and in September 1869 the new Regulations were formally recognized in a joint-note by the Foreign Ministers. The most important point gained by the Municipality in the new Regulations was the power to tax Chinese residents within the Foreign Settlements without any reference to the Native authorities. In the year 1869 another attempt to start the telegraph from Shanghai to Woosung was made by Mr. DICK, but was met by a *non-possumus* by the Chinese Authorities. A short telegraph line was, however, erected inside the limits of the Settlements, *i.e.*, from the *Keechong* premises on the Bund to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Godowns at Kin-lee-yuen, and in the following year several others followed Messrs. RUSSELL's example, and put up private telegraph lines. Commercially speaking, the year was a most prosperous one and great improvements were made in the appearance of the Settlement. The New Trinity Cathedral was finished and

first used for service on the 1st August, but the Chinese were so much troubled by the childish stories circulated about "black devils" issuing from the church compound at night, that the Taotai had to issue a proclamation on the subject. In 1869 the Oriental Bank Corporation built their handsome premises on the Bund, now occupied by the Chartered Bank. The French Bank also obtained their present premises during the year, and several large hongs were put up in Nanking Road. That great white elephant, the British Gaol, was also almost finished during the year.

The year 1870 saw many works of Municipal improvement pushed still more vigorously forward; numerous new roads were opened out; the Bund, the Bubbling Well Road, and some others were planted with trees, and the continuation of Broadway was extended as far as Yangtzepoo Creek, only stopping there for want of a bridge. Materials for bridging the Soochow Creek were also about this time imported, for even at that late period the only crossing from the British Settlement to Hongkew was by the toll-bridge. The deadlock between the members of the Shanghai Club and the Recreation Fund, which had led to the temporary closing of the Club, was settled in 1870, by the Recreation Fund taking over the Club building in discharge of their mortgage, the Club losing its proprietary claims and the shareholders the value of their shares. The spring of 1871 saw the opening of telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Hongkong, and a few months afterwards the Great Northern cable was successfully laid to Vladivostock, *via* Nagasaki, so that communication to London was now established by two different routes. The Lyceum Theatre, we might mention, was burnt early in the same year. In 1871 an attempt to put up an iron bridge across the Soochow Creek, close to the site of the present Garden Bridge, ended in failure, but a metal bridge was successfully placed across the Hongkew Creek, though at an angle which is still a matter of inconvenience and an object of unsightliness. The telephone and the electric light were also introduced and privately exhibited that year, but it was not for some time after that, that they were made available for public use. The year 1872 witnessed the formation of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, started by LI HUNG CHANG with the avowed object of driving British steamers off the China coast and river trade. The new company commenced by purchasing the old P. & O. steamer *Aden*, upon which Captain TISDALL hoisted the Chinese flag, the first time that emblem was raised at Shanghai over a merchant steamer. For a long time no respectable or wealthy Chinese would have anything to do with the new company, which was run solely by the mandarins, who were so many dry sponges for the money put into it, and though it purchased several other steamers during the year, it obtained little in the way of freight, beyond the Government tribute rice. Its affairs were notoriously and corruptly mismanaged, and for several years it was only kept alive by the enforced support which the Viceroy, who had now become all powerful, procured for it by his personal and official influence.

In June 1872 the foundation-stone of the present British Consulate was laid, and the work of erecting the present massive but somewhat stunted edifice was almost finished within the year. An agitation to have Shanghai made a port of registry for British shipping sprang up during the year. Two years later we find it bearing fruit, and the inconvenience of having to refer home to transfer property in steamers owned here, but registered in British ports, was removed. In the early part of 1873 we find the Municipality taking over the property of the Soochow Creek Bridge Company for Tls. 40,000, thereby removing one of the greatest inconveniences and anachronisms from which the community suffered. The other only noteworthy event

which marked the year 1873 was the fire at the Kiangnan Arsenal (erected in 1867), in which three of the chief Foreign employés, Messrs. CHRISTIE, STEWART, and OGILVIE were burned to death. A proposition to build a tramway along the Bund that year was much discussed, but it ultimately fell through because of the general opposition which it encountered. The public having once learnt the value of a free bridge across the Soochow Creek, we are not surprised to find the Ratepayers advocating the building of a couple of other crossings over that waterway in 1873, and also sanctioning the raising Tls. 5,000 of debentures to erect public slaughter-houses. But the latter project was allowed to die out, and, as we have since seen, it took 20 years to renew it and put it upon a practicable shape, and then only at an infinitely greater cost than would have sufficed had the work been done when land and labour were comparatively cheap. In 1873, when the Inspector General of Customs was in Shanghai, he received a deputation representing the leading shipping firms, who laid before him the pressing question of conserving the Whangpoo River and dredging the Woosung Bar. He promised to lay the subject favourably before the Chinese Government. After waiting nearly a year Mr. F. B. JOHNSON, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, re-opened the subject by a memorable despatch to the British Minister, Sir THOMAS F. WADE, in which he asked in the event of the Chinese Government doing nothing in the matter, whether the Minister would support a demand on the part of the community for such additional powers as would enable the Ratepayers of Shanghai, by means of special taxes upon Native and Foreign shipping resorting to the port, and upon house and landed property, to undertake themselves the work of conserving the river and dredging the Bar.

The answer of the Minister is not on record, but that his attitude was unfavourable toward the suggestion we may infer from the fact that we can find no more about it for a very long time. In 1875, however, the Inspector-General of Customs at first startled and finally amused Shanghai by his famous monologue upon the question of dredging the Bar, which after all he showed was not worth undertaking, in the following paragraphs:

"6th.—*The future of Trade.*—The trade consequent on opening the Yangtze River has so far been diverted into a false channel by the vested rights or the money spent in Shanghai. This agency is in turn being counteracted by the opening of the Suez Canal, through which steamers have begun to pass, making London and Hankow their termini.

"The tendency of the S. S. N. Company's steamers' operations is to bring teas to Shanghai; the competition of Holt's line does not altogether oppose this tendency; but Holt's line, a combination of river and sea-going steamers, is being followed by other lines, and this competition will tend to give Foreign trade more and more to the steamers which do not call at Shanghai. Even the P. & O. preference for Shanghai will have to move on, and keener competition weaken the influence of Shanghai's priority and vested rights. Add to all, the competition coming from the Chinese side, which, in ten or twenty years time, will have swept the Foreign flag from the coasting trade of China, and displayed the Chinese colours in the London and Liverpool docks. The highway of trade for Central and Northern China will be the Yangtsze. Teas will be shipped at Hankow and Kiukiang, and Shanghai silks and Ningpo teas at Chinkiang. They will be the return cargoes of the steamers which carry what China may continue to demand from Europe. In twenty years time, Chinkiang will have taken the place of Shanghai as a semi-terminus and trans-shipment port, but its Foreign community will naturally be, be a smaller one (political), possibilities aside.*

"7th.—Thus looked at, as it affects and is affected by natural and artificial agencies now at work at the mouth of the Yangtsze, the question of the Woosung Bar is seen to mean

"* The Taotai told me that it had been decided to send three of the war-vessels built at Foochow, to Europe. Letter from Mr. Glover, Shanghai, 21st February, 1874—Received 7th March.

that dredging there may possibly be nothing more than a means of making the last days of Shanghai a little more comfortable than they would otherwise be; it will not prolong the life or avert the commercial death of the place, but it will make a show of vitality during its declining years more possible.

"8th.—*The Woosung Bar, as a mere Dredging Question*—Can the Woosung Bar be dredged? Of course it can. Can the Channel be kept deep enough for such vessels as navigate the remainder of the river? Certainly; that can be done, but it will be useful to do so only so long as the flood-tide is not more apparently and more decidedly affected by the growth of the Kiutoan Flats and the extension of Tsung-ming. When is the flood-tide likely to be affected? That question cannot be answered categorically; but once the silting-up in the estuary has reached a certain point, and the point is being neared with increasing rapidity, the effect of a diminished flood-tide will at once be felt in the Shanghai river to such an extent as to be as bad for the navigation of a river by vessels drawing say 18 or 20 feet, as if the flood-tide had disappeared completely. Given the natural and commercial agencies at work, it may be taken for granted that—certainly for 10, perhaps for 20 or 30 years to come, the commercial status and Foreign Community of Shanghai will be such as to make it worth while to prevent the river from becoming blocked up at any one point—for instance, by the Woosung Bar. Dredging can do this and no more, and then only for a time; it cannot secure for Shanghai either a navigable channel or a continuance of commercial prosperity.

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"The circumstances of Shanghai, its present position as a commercial centre, the interests of its community, and the revenue it yields China, are in themselves sufficient reasons why the demand for dredging ought to be assented to, but it must be borne in mind that no one can say how soon commerce may cease to ask for access to Shanghai, or natural forces acting elsewhere make dredging operations at Woosung useless."

Since then the dredger referred to has been got out, put to work fitfully, and finally abandoned; still the Bar remains as before; all the Chinese promises having proved delusive. But China, happily, has not yet swept us away, and her flag, despite the sanguine prognostications in the above remarkable document, is almost an unknown quantity outside Chinese waters. Though Shanghai has undeniably passed through evil and bitter days since then, Chinkiang, the I.G.'s port of the future, has not yet caught up to the "Model Settlement." Since 1874 the gross value of trade of the port has grown from Hk.Tls. 117,178,177 to Hk.Tls. 166,827,502 in 1892. The year 1874 was uneventful, save for the riots on the neighbouring French Concession, which were caused by the French Council commencing to construct some roads over the graves near the Ningpo Joss House, in opposition to the superstitious respresentations of the owners and neighbours. The riot took place on Sunday afternoon, 3rd May, when a great crowd suddenly attacked and utterly destroyed the house of M. Percebois, the French Council's Road Inspector, in the Rue Hue, who with his wife and family of young children, was set upon, and almost murdered. The ringleader of the mob was shot dead, however, in the course of the fight. A Scotch missionary lady, a Miss Maclean, who lived in the same house, had a narrow escape with her life, which was saved only by the fact that two of her countrymen, Messrs. Thomas Weir and D. Cranston, were taking part in a religious service in her house at the time; but all three received serious injuries at the hands of the mob, who were not able to discriminate in the excitement between French and English people, though their quarrel was only with the former. The mob then proceeded to burn the French Settlement, commencing by setting fire to what remained of M. Percebois' house, and they would certainly have accomplished their object, but for the active measures taken by M. Voisin, the Chairman of the French Council, M. Barbe, the Captain of the French Police, who despite the imbecile and cowardly conduct of the French Consul, M. Godeaux, invited the assistance of the Volunteers, Police, and Firemen from

the British Settlement. Eventually, after 20 men from the French gunboat *Couleuvre* and 78 men and a gatling gun from the U.S. men-of-war *Ashuelot* and *Yantic* had been landed, and 200 Volunteers from the other Settlements under the direction of Mr. SEWARD, the Senior Consul, and a large posse of English Police under Mr. PENFOLD, had been marched to the scene of the trouble, the riot was quelled, though it was not till much damage had been done. In fighting the fire on that occasion the Firemen, under Mr. BRODIE CLARKE, then District Engineer, had to be escorted by armed police and soldiers through a wildly excited mob. During the night rioting was renewed, and no less than seven Natives were shot and many more wounded by the *Couleuvre's* men, who broke loose from all discipline and used their weapons as often as not upon quite inoffensive people while they allowed the ringleaders to escape. During all the danger the French Consul, M. GODEAUX, was in hiding, and only appeared from his place of safety when all was over. Then he petulantly declined to take part with all the other Consuls in issuing a notice for the maintenance of peace and order. It is only right to say that M. GODEAUX's dastardly behaviour was loudly and formally condemned by his own subjects and his Swiss protégés. In retaliation he withdrew his protection from the latter. There is no doubt that a great deal of the responsibility for the outbreak rested with M. GODEAUX, and even after the riots he issued a notice in which he said the French Council would give up the proposed roads; but the Council very properly refused to consider any such proposition until the rioters had been punished and compensation made. The proclamation which SHÊN, the Shanghai Taotai, issued on the riots will be remembered by our older readers as the most glaring example of Chinese official misrepresentation and barefaced falsehood ever known here, and when we recall it, we can well allow for the misgivings of those who feared that even in this late year of grace the attendance of the Foreign Fire Brigades at the Cotton Cloth Mill fire might have been similarly misrepresented. In his proclamation, which anybody can see for himself by turning to the old newspaper files, the Taotai said that the fire was purely accidental and that the mob was the ordinary assemblage of curious and idle people. Since 1874 we have happily enjoyed profound peace, and the Volunteers have never been called out for active service.

During the year 1874 a movement originated amongst a number of Shanghai residents having for its object the foundation of some place to afford technical education to Chinese. The outcome of this movement was the establishment of the Polytechnic Institution which was opened in the western end of the Canton Road in 1877. But so far, the practical results have been disappointing, and the Polytechnic, as well as the Museum attached to the China Branch of the R.A.S., which was opened shortly before, may be numbered amongst the moribund institutions of Shanghai. In 1875 the present fine premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were finished and occupied. Another land transaction of public importance has also to be recorded during the same year,—namely, the purchase of the extensive *Tunsin* block, in Hankow Road, by the Municipality from Messrs. GEORGE BARNET & Co. for what was considered a moderate figure. The pulling down of a number of old Foreign hongs in the Honan Road and the erection of whole blocks of Chinese shops on their site, which commenced in 1875, may be looked upon as a sign of the times and the changes which were coming over Shanghai. It meant the breaking up of the old baronnial hong system, with its residential quarters on the premises for all the Foreign staff, who now, being left to themselves, began to migrate more and more into the country,

where they retired to villa residences after the day's labour at their desks in the Settlement. In this manner a great depreciation in the value of large Foreign houses in the Settlement set in, and an era of preference for overcrowded but more profitable Chinese house property followed amongst land speculators. During the year 1875 the Pacific Mail Company, finding itself unable to compete with the newly formed Mitsu Bishi Company in the Japan-China trade, sold its local steamers and property to its young rivals. During the year 1875 the question of the legality of right of the Council to impose wharfage dues was seriously questioned, and as a lower rate of these dues was imposed on the French Concession, many merchants in the other Settlements took advantage to pass their goods through that way. After much discussion, the ratepayers of the Amalgamated Settlements, finding they could no longer satisfactorily raise rates by this means, owing to the divided authority, finally, in 1879, abolished wharfage dues altogether. During the year the principle of allowing proxy votes to be recorded at the annual meetings was finally admitted by its acceptance by the Consuls and Foreign Ministers. The subject of taxing residents without the limits of the Settlement, who shared almost all the advantages of Municipal Government without contributing to its cost, was once again brought prominently up for discussion at the Ratepayers' Meeting in 1875 by the insistance of the Council on their right to tax hired carriages running in the Settlements, but owned by residents beyond its limits. The justice of the Council's claim was upheld by the Mixed Court on a test case being raised, and the desirability of extending the limits of Municipal taxation so as to embrace residents on the Bubbling Well Road and in other suburbs, afforded a strong reason for pressing forward the revision of the Land Regulations. Efforts were made in 1875 to persuade the Taotai to co-operate with the Council in deepening the Soochow Creek between the English and American Settlements, but the advances were curtly repelled.

The system of divided jurisdiction in the Settlements has always been a great and ever-present inconvenience, and it was acutely felt in the year 1875. Both the English and American Settlements recognised the principle of amalgamation at an early date, and we have seen how they have been managed under one Municipal Government, with great advantage to both. The French, however, elected to govern their plot of ground by themselves, and three causes of dispute on subjects, creating an imaginary dividing between districts that are practically one, arose during 1875. The first was that the French Council encroached on the Yang-king-pang, by advancing their Bund several feet into the bed despite the protests of the English Council. After a long correspondence it was agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Messrs. Medhurst and Godeaux, the British and French Consuls, who gave the remarkable decision that the encroachment had been made, but that, as it had been made, it should be allowed to stand—a finding really amounting to the famous verdict of "Not guilty; but don't do it again!" The next dispute was about wheel-barrows. The French Council claimed half the total proceeds of this tax, while the English argued that they were entitled to two-thirds, in virtue of their greater road mileage. The dispute led to endless correspondence, but the result was that each Council held on its own way, taxing the barrows independently. Out of it arose a third cause of quarrel, regarding the maintenance of the Yang-king-pang bridges. The French Council sagely argued that if they were only to be allowed one-third of the wheel-barrow tax, they should pay only one-third of the cost of the bridges; and as the English Council declined to listen to this proposal, communication between the two Settle-

ments seemed in a fair way of being interrupted! Happily, however, the decision that each Council should tax its own wheel-barrows removed the difficulty in time, and all ended well. The principle of sharing the bridge expenses was also re-established as a pendant to this famous dispute. Arrangements for building the General Hospital were satisfactorily arranged in 1875 between the two Councils. The new Hospital was opened the following year, with accommodation for about 60 beds, but under a heavy debt. The opening of the short and ill-fated railway to Woosung, under the auspices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., was the principal event in Shanghai's history in 1876. The line was started mainly as an object lesson to the Chinese, and so far as the ordinary people went, it fulfilled all the expectations of its promoters, but it was from the first regarded with dislike by the officials. Eventually, though the British Minister, Sir THOMAS F. WADE, used his influence to keep it open, and the Viceroy LI was friendly towards it, the hostility of SHÊN PAO-CHENG, the Nanking Viceroy, was too strong, and after running for over a year, it passed into the hands of the Chinese Government by purchase (Tls. 285,000 was the sum paid to the owners) and the railway was torn up; within a year the rolling stock and rails were shipped to Formosa, where they were allowed to rot and be carried away piecemeal. A small remnant of the plant was, however, sent to Tientsin some years later. So much for Chinese enlightenment at Shanghai in the end of the seventies. The most important event locally during the year was the purchase of the fleet and property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company by the China Merchants for the sum of Tls. 2,000,000, a portion of the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf and eleven steamers being transferred to the Chinese flag on the 1st March 1877. The year 1878 will be remembered as the coldest year on record, the river being frozen across from the Bund to the French mail steamer lying at her moorings, and 6° was registered by a thermometer on a steamer in the river. The river was almost completely frozen over at Woosung on the 15th January, and many house-boats up-country were frozen in. The next few years in Shanghai are very devoid of incidents worth recording. In August 1879 the famous fire on the French Concession demolished nearly a thousand houses and destroyed property estimated at over 1½ million of taels. In the spring of the year the *Shanghai Mercury* was first published, and we are glad and grateful to say that it has since enjoyed a liberal support, from all classes of the community.

Towards the end of 1879 a Committee, consisting of Messrs. F. B. FORBES (Chairman), HANNEN, HART, HOW, HUBBE, KINGSMILL, MORRISON, MYBURGH, WAINEWRIGHT, and WETMORE, were appointed to revise the existing Land Regulations, and at the Ratepayers' meeting held in February 1880 they presented their Report, from which we extract the following principal paragraphs that have doubtless been forgotten by a great many of our readers and are unknown to most of the newcomers:

"It seems, however, desirable to state at once the changes which the Committee are disposed to recommend in the qualifications of Voters and of Municipal Councillors, with a view to obtain some expression of public opinion before their final report is submitted. According to a nominal return of Ratepayers, prepared for the Committee, the Body of Voters is at present constituted as follows:—

"*Landrenters* assessed at Tls. 500 and upwards, and who pay Tls. 10 or more in annual taxes	230
"*Householders* paying on annual assessed rentals of Tls. 500 or over, not included in the above	173
Total constituency	403

Of whom are absentees entitled to vote by proxy..... 148

Total resident voters 255

"The Committee think that it would be better to make the Municipal Body consist of all subjects or citizens of Powers having treaties with China, who either own land assessed at Tls. 1,000 value, or who are householders paying on an annual rental or assessed rental of Tls. 300 or upwards. The combined qualification of taxes on land and houses at present admits only six persons to the Municipal Body, and the Committee are of opinion that it should be abolished.

"The total value of assessed land on January 1st, 1879, was Tls. 6,715,686, of which land valued at Tls. 4,431,020 was registered in the names of 195 absentees. If the right of voting by proxy at public meetings were limited to all absentees owning land assessed at Tls. 3,500 or upwards, the present privilege would not be extended, and no absentee now qualified would be disfranchised.

"According to the same returns on which the preceding statement was based, the Municipal Body would, with the changes indicated, be as follows :—

"*Landrenters* assessed at Tls. 1,000 and upwards 277
Of whom, there would be absentees not entitled to vote by proxy 33
— 244

"*Householders* paying on annual assessed rentals of Tls. 300 or over, not included in above 264

Total new constituency 508
Of whom, there would be absentees entitled to vote by proxy 148

Total resident voters in new constituency..... 360

"As regards Municipal Councillors, the Committtee find that at present, 30 resident landrenters, 75 householders not owning land, and 7 ratepayers qualified by taxes on both land and houses, or 112 persons in all, are eligible. The Committee favour the abolition of the combined qualification, and they are also of opinion that any payment of a minimum fixed sum in annual taxes is objectionable as a qualification. They would therefore suggest that all persons be eligible who either own land assessed at Tls. 8,000 or upwards, or who are householders paying on rentals or assessed rentals of Tls. 800 or upwards. With these qualifications, 42 landrenters and 115 householders, or 157 persons in all, would be eligible, thus increasing the number eligible in about the same proportion as the Municipal Body at large."

The new Land Regulations were finally submitted to and approved by the Ratepayers in March 1881. They were then sent to Peking for ratification by the Foreign Ministers, who, however, have pigeon-holed them from that day to this. In 1880 the Waterworks scheme was elaborated and the consent of the Ratepayers was obtained to the laying of the mains through the streets, the Municipal Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. W. Little, apparently signing their side of the bargain with the Company without having the faintest notion of the nature of the very one-sided contract to which they were tying the Ratepayers. It is only right to point out that, at the meeting of Ratepayers in June, Mr. J. W. Hart, the engineer of the new Company, and one of its most energetic promoters deliberately represented that the Company's schedule of charges would be within the Council's assessment of 5 per cent. on house rentals and much nearer $2\frac{3}{4}$ or 3 per cent.! How has that promise been kept? Then nothing was said about the hard bargain which the Council foolishly permitted the Company to drive with the Ratepayers about repairs, upon which the Company must net a very handsome profit from their customers in frosty seasons. The whole management of the Council over this water question was one of

the most hopeless exhibitions of corporate imbecility that Shanghai has ever witnessed. Shanghai was somewhat excited during 1880 by the outbreak between Russia and China over the Ili Provinces, and trade slightly suffered for a time in consequence of the political unrest; but with the settlement of the dispute between the two Powers and the pardoning of CHUNG HOW, the negociator of what the Chinese regarded as the traitorous treaty, commerce resumed its usual course. In 1880 Shanghai was visited by many illustrious travellers, including the Duke of GENOA and Prince HEINRICH of Germany in the former year, and King KALAKAUA, of Hawaii, and the late Prince ALBERT VICTOR and Prince GEORGE of Wales in 1881. The year 1881 will also be memorable by reason of the disastrous typhoon which wrought such destruction of life and property in our neighbourhood in the month of August. During the last week of the year Shanghai was put in telegraphic communication with the Northern ports. It was during the year 1881 that the old Electric Light Company, another sad instance of failure was started in Shanghai, though the light was not put up in the streets till the summer of 1882, the company enjoying a very emasculated and miserable existence for six or seven years, after when it expired, its well-worn plant being taken over by a new Company, which succeeded in doing a splendid stroke of business last year by trading off its property to the Municipality at a sum that would, if properly expended by men who knew anything about electric lighting, have sufficed to supply the Ratepayers with a first-class direct driving plant, instead of the decrepid dynamos and street lighting gear they are now burdened with. A useful scheme for the establishment of a Municipal Savings Bank was much talked of during the year 1881, but Shanghai was again apathetic, and allowed a really useful project to fall through. A project to open an international exhibition at Shanghai was also frequently discussed at this period, but there was never any practical outcome of the agitation. During the year some excitement was occasioned by the changes which the Civic Fathers favoured with regard to the mode of licensing jinrickshas, and the Court of Consuls was successfully appealed to by those who opposed the change,—the monopolists under the old system,—the Council being restrained by an injunction from carrying out the proposed change at the time. A strike of builders' workmen also led to some trouble, and the Police had to take special precautions, while the Volunteers were held in readiness to take steps to maintain the peace. But the strike ended peacefully. It was soon followed by another on the part of the cargo-boat coolies, but as this would have seriously interfered, if persisted in, with the Chinese revenue, the local officials intervened and soon brought the strikers to their senses. The first noteworthy incident of 1883, in the even life of Shanghai, was the turning on of the water at the new Waterworks by the Viceroy LI HUNG-CHANG, who was then on a visit to Shanghai, with the object of discussing Tongking affairs with the French Minister.

Since 1883, the history of Shanghai has presented but few striking incidents. During the hostilities in the South between the French and the Chinese, the neutrality of the port was seriously imperilled for a time by the threats of the Chinese to close up the channel at Woosung by sinking junks laden with stones across the Bar, and preparations to carry this idea into effect were actually made, but fortunately they were never put into practice. During the war, the French Concession passed under the Russian flag, and though threats were directed against that part of Foreign Shanghai by the Chinese, no overt act of hostility was committed against it. The steamers of the China Merchants' fleet were similarly protected from

the French by a transfer to the American flag. These incidents were the only break in the even tenor of our way during the last decade, during which the Settlements have continued to expand to the west and north. The trade of the port, too, has since largely increased, but we are sorry to say the profits of Foreign merchants have not kept pace with this movement. In Mr. BREDON's admirable review of the trade of the port during the last decennial period this subject is so fully dealt with that we need not dwell upon it here at any length. We have already seen how within the last ten or twenty years the conditions of life have entirely changed in Shanghai. Instead of being a mere halting-place on the road to wealth, where fortunes were made by ordinary lucky and careful men in the course of a few years trading, or often, indeed, by a much shorter period of fortunate speculation, Shanghai has become the permanent home of a much larger number of Foreign families, who are content and happy if they gain a comfortable competence. With the diminution of profits has come a general but gradual reduction of expenses by the few houses that have survived the slings and arrows of fifty years, and salaries are infinitely smaller than they were in the old days. We are told upon competent authority that nowadays a good *chaazee* can be engaged for from £300 to £400 per annum, whereas fifteen years ago he would not come out to Shanghai for less than £800. Certainly there is not nearly so much difference in the number of dollars or taels he gets when he arrives here, and we are told also that he can get almost as much for his money in the way of living expenses. The case of the *chaazee* is pretty well the case with all classes, except, perhaps, men who follow the sea, as captains, officers, or engineers, whose regular pay is rather higher than it ever was, but whose indirect profits are nothing to what they were in "the good old days." The influx of well educated young Germans, who are content to pass their days here at a rate of emolument that the "makers of Shanghai" would have scorned, has also had its effect upon the general rate of pay, while the increase in the number of Foreign-taught Chinese, and also the growth of the Portuguese portion of the community, with the diminution in the rewards of mercantile enterprise of every kind, have all operated to bring down the scale of pay to very little above that prevailing in home countries. It is true that many expenses, such as house rent, have fallen considerably with the extension of building operations, which we constantly see added to on all sides. But there is a sad falling off in the style of living, a general evidence of careful curtailment of the little luxuries and extravagances, which fifteen or twenty years ago were regarded as in some slight measure a compensatory consideration for the exile and isolation from the great world outside. Now men are content to eke out a bare existence, and wait, hoping for better days. And when we say that a dollar goes as far to-day in Shanghai as it did twenty years ago in the cost of living, it is only relatively speaking, and reference must be made to the difference in the style of the life of the average Foreigner in Shanghai to-day, and what it was even in the seventies and early eighties. Of course, the fall in silver has had a great deal to do with the painful years of downright poverty through which Shanghai has lately passed, but wild speculations in distant mining ventures, commencing with the Arizona and Stonewall, then the Peraks and Selangors, next the Sheridan, Mendota, and Belmonts, winding up with the Imuris, have all contributed to dissipate the savings of years. It is the Chinese who have most largely profited during the last decade, and the increase in the number of Chinese owned or hired carriages, theatres, and "sing-song" houses, is a fair indication of the amount

of prosperity which the Native merchants and traders enjoy. The following table shows the progress of Chinese and Foreign house-building in the English Settlement and Hongkew during the past ten years :—

	No. of Chinese Houses.	
	1883.	1892.
English Settlement	12,930	14,473
Hongkew	7,586	10,081
Total.	20,516	24,553
Occupied by Foreigners	472	524
Occupied by Natives	18,396	23,029
Unoccupied	1,654	1,000

In 1883 the assessment of Native house property was Tls. 1,444,686; in 1892, Tls. 1,686,183.

	No. of Foreign Houses.	
	1883.	1892.
English Settlement and Hongkew ...	754	959
Occupied by Foreigners	654	822
Occupied by Natives	56	72
Unoccupied	44	65
Rental Assessment.	Tls. 532,878	Tls. 625,535

In these tables, of course, no notice is taken of the very extensive increase in the number of Native and Foreign houses on the outside roads close to the Settlement.

The development of the back regions of Hongkew, mainly through the instrumentality of the Land Investment Company, within the last few years, has been very remarkable, and has added largely to the mileage of the roads over which the Municipal Council exercise control. We have been informed that there are at present some 35 miles of roads inside the Settlements and some 13 miles outside (exclusive, of course, of the French side) to be policed, lighted, drained and kept in repair, and we must say that, save for a few "slum" districts, the condition of this close network of populous and crowded thoroughfares is admirable, considering its extent. The Foreign part of Shanghai is amongst the most densely populated places in the world, and having regard to the nature of the population it is marvellously free from epidemic disease. But despite the happy immunity which we enjoy in this respect, it is unwise to shut our eyes to the fact that the danger of malignant outbreak is constantly with us, and even at this late period no provision exists for coping with such a visitation, should it suddenly arise. This is a very serious matter, and may be brought home to us sooner or later, andthe chances are a pearl to a cocoanut it will find us utterly unprepared. In all reason, we spend enough money, some of it unwisely, to warrant provision being made for such a terrible, and we hope remote, contingency. To show the progress of the Municipality we may give the tables from the summary of the Council's expenditure in 1882 and 1892 as given in the Reports. In the former year the disbursements were Tls. 323,615; in 1892, Tls. 566,606. Of the former sum Tls. 47,000 were on account of Police, which item swallowed up nearly Tls. 95,000 last year. Taking the same years, the expenditure upon land and buildings mostly on Police account, has grown from Tls.28,039 to Tls.108,316, and it is therefore mainly to this quarter that the enormous increase in the expenditure is traceable. The policy during later years appears to be to sacrifice in every other direction in order to lavish recklessly upon this one. In the years gone by immense sums were wasted in futile attempts to devise effective means to drain the Settlements, but it is only quite recently that the difficulties presented by the low level of the ground have been overcome. The lighting of the Settlements has also long been a bone of contention, and we cannot say that it seems even now likely to be satisfactorily solved by the Council undertaking a part of the work themselves.

An immense improvement in the sanitation of the Settlements has followed the introduction

of the Waterworks water, which has also greatly diminished the chances of fires spreading as they were wont to do in the days when the fire-wells were the only source of supply in many quarters. But the number of Chinese in the Settlements who draw their water from the primitive and impure sources still is surprising. We hope, however, the day is not far distant when every owner of Chinese house property will do, as many of them are now doing, and lay on the water pipes as much as a matter of course as putting on the roof. By doing so they would be immensely contributing to the health of those who have to live here. But public spirit has not for many years been a strong point with those who have made fortunes out of Shanghai, and with very rare exceptions, the main idea of the property-owners has always been to take as much out of the place and give as little back as possible, a feature which is not the general accompaniment of commercial success in England, where the rich and successful merchants and manufacturers are generally anxious to do something for the benefit of the places where they laid the foundations of their fortunes. But there is still a considerable amount of charity and liberality constantly exercised by the resident population here, and acts of kindness to the unfortunate are done as a matter of course, which in older and more rigidly ordered communities would be severely left to the grudging generosity of the state-provided institutions for such cases. The little Republic, which has been built in the short space of fifty years upon a scrap of the alluvial soil formed by the river which flows through the most conservative empire in the world to-day, is in many respects a remarkable one, both because of the divergent interests and the number of nationalities which it embraces, and also because of its success in maintaining and strengthening its position, until it has come to be regarded by the Chinese and Foreigners as the commercial metropolis of China. What its effect may have been upon leavening the mass in which it has been working now for fifty years, it is not yet time to enquire. But if a minute examination into the operation of Shanghai and its institutions upon the Chinese mind were made, we think it would be found that the little object lesson in Western modes of life and thought has not been wholly barren, but has operated far and wide, upon the Native mind, for good, and, perhaps, for ill as well.

No sketch of Shanghai would be complete without a brief enumeration of its principal institutions. Though religion is scarcely its strong point, it is well supplied with sacred edifices, both inside and beyond the Foreign Settlements. The most striking building in the English Settlement is the Cathedral, in early Gothic style, with its fine spire, finished last year, the cross at the top being 160 feet above the ground. The Cathedral was erected from modified designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, the spire being the work of the late Mr. J. M. Cory. On the Soochow Creek stands the Union Church, a plain but commodious red-brick edifice. There is a very similar building connected with the American Methodist Mission on the Defence Creek. In Hongkew there is the Church of Our Saviour, a very old building, on Broadway; and the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, a pretty shrine, a few hundred yards further west. Further still to the north-west are the extensive premises of the China Inland Mission, in Woosung Road, and other missionary buildings in the same neighbourhood. In the French Settlement the most conspicuous building is the Jesuit Church of St. Joseph, which was built in 1862. At St. John's, at Jessfield, the headquarters of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, there are extensive schools and a pretty church. A little church, formerly used for the Seamen's Mission at Pootung, has long lain

empty, and is now never used. The London Mission and the Church Missionary Society have extensive premises respectively in the Shantung and Foochow Roads; the Jesuit Fathers at Sicawei boast of the most imposing congeries of mission buildings in our neighbourhood. The Meteorological Society, which has its head-quarters in the fine Observatory attached to the Mission, is one of the most useful of our local institutions, and is fortunate in having such a distinguished scientific meteorologist as Father CHEVALIER to manage the service, which is admittedly the best in the Far East, and does not cost the community one *cash* to maintain. The whole work of supplying ship captains with self-recording instruments, and erecting stations is borne by the Mission, with the assistance of a few friends. To enumerate the scores of missionary teaching places in the Settlement would be to extend this list beyond all limits. There are about thirty Christian missions represented in Shanghai, and many of them have two or three distinct premises. Then there is the Jewish Synagogue, "Beth El," in the Foochow Road, which, considering the wealth and numbers of the "chosen people" here, is singularly mean in its exterior, while the Mahommedans have a modest mosque in Chehkiang Road, around which are congregated a few Chinese Mahommedan families; but their numbers are steadily decreasing, and they are utterly uninstructed in the teachings of the prophet, as are the Buddhists in the sacred writings of GAUTAMA. Shanghai has several fair-sized schools, but for Foreign boys, who are intended for anything above an ordinary mercantile life, the resources of the Model Settlement are still sadly deficient. For girls it is better; but for the future bread-winners no adequate provision for affording them more than the most ordinary Board School education exists. This is one of the most pressing shortcomings of the place, and one that is being felt more and more every year, as the population becomes more settled. Everyone who can afford it send his sons home to be educated, but each year to do so is becoming more of a strain and an effort because of the shrinkage of silver. There is one large school in the English Settlement, the "Shanghai Public School," originally founded through the generosity of the Masonic Body, but since endowed by the Ratepayers; it affords a moderate middle-class education to 164 boys and girls of Foreign parentage. In the French Concession the Sisters maintain a very large establishment, where some 250 girls are educated, and taught such branches as French, music, painting, fancy needle-work exceedingly well. In Hongkew there are three schools, the oldest, that of the French Fathers, who have lately been reinforced by a number of English-speaking Marists, who are amongst the best teachers in the world. The school roll at the time of writing is 190 boys. The Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home affords a home and teaching to 39 Eurasian boys and 47 girls, who would otherwise fare very badly; and the number of the inmates is steadily increasing. Then there is a new school, a branch of St. JOSEPH'S Institution, lately opened in the Old Spanish Consulate, off the North Szechuen Road, where there are already 104 pupils.

On the English Bund the most conspicuous edifices are the Shanghai Club and the new Custom House; and the former, despite its execrable architecture, is internally one of the finest club buildings to be found anywhere in the East. The other clubs include the unpretentious but very comfortable German Club in Canton Road; the Masonic Club, a thoroughly well organized institution; the Customs Club, homed in a bright and graceful building at the junction of Boone and Chapoo Roads, Hongkew. The Portuguese have also a neat club on the Whangpoo Road; and a new "Town Club" is further talked of. A couple of miles outside the Settlement is the Country Club, open to both sexes.

Of societies for recreative purposes Shanghai has enough and to spare: first of all there is the almost historic A.D.C., which recently gave its centenary performance, though it has somewhat deteriorated in recent years; then there are the Philharmonic Society, with 250 honorary (subscribing) members and nearly 40 instrumentalists; the Liedertaffel, which gives occasional excellent performances in the German Club; and the French instrumental society, "La Lyre." The Choral Society went to pieces a few years ago. Mention of the Town Band must not be omitted; it gives really admirable performances upon all public occasions, and during the long, hot summer nights help to beguile the sweltering hours by excellent concerts in the Public Gardens. The Band is indeed one of Shanghai's most successful institutions; it consists of 25 musicians, who, under their accomplished and gifted *maestro*, Commdr. VELA, himself a musician and composer of a high order, could hold its own with most bands of a similar size in Europe. The Band, we may say for the benefit of those who have not heard it, is entirely composed of Manilamen. The Literary and Debating Society is another institution which has afforded many pleasant evenings in Shanghai, and under the lately refreshed and invigorated committee, it will doubtless afford us many more. More solid, and we had almost said more indigestible, mental food is furnished in the occasional proceedings of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, but its most valuable and best beloved contributions, we fear, are but caviare to the general public. Our French neighbours have lately revived their old Dramatic Society, and given several performances in the Lyceum, which were largely attended. So much for Shanghai's winter institutions,—for, with the exception of the Town Band, we hear little of the others above enumerated during the hot season. Foremost amongst Shanghai's institutions we must place the Volunteers, numbering over 300 men of all arms, and consisting of a battery of Field Artillery, with four guns (9-lb. breech-loading Armstrong), a troop of Light Horse, four Companies of Infantry,—one wholly made up of Germans, and another of Portuguese,—a Company of Engineers, with two Nordenfeldt detachments, and a small but useful corps of field telegraphists. The Volunteers have never been on a stronger or better footing than they are at the present moment. Of the Volunteer Firemen we have already spoken. They are smartness itself, and without them Shanghai would be in a very bad way. The Brigade has often been pronounced to be the most efficient outside the United States. Amongst our other useful institutions are the General Hospital, which, however, is badly located and much too small; a fine Sailors' Home, under the management of the British Consulate; the Marine Engineers' and Mercantile Marine Officers' Institutes; the Public Library and Reading Room (the best supplied east of Calcutta). Amongst the institutions for outdoor sports are the Yacht Club (which has recently given up big boats in favour of the handier and cheaper $2\frac{1}{2}$ raters); the Rowing Club, with the two well-found rendezvous,—one inside and the other outside the Settlements, both on the Soochow Creek; the Paper Hunt Club, which has capital meetings every week during winter; the Race Club, whose magnificent course and stand and high-class race meetings are famous all over the East; the Shanghai Cricket Club, with the best ground east of England; the Recreation Club; the Bowling Alley (the Racquet and Fives Courts are things of the past); the Polo Club, which has lately done very little; the Drag Hunt and Tandem Club; the Swimming Bath Club; the Horse and Poultry Show Society, and several others of a semi-private character. From the above list it will be seen that Shanghai is not behindhand in matters of sport, social reunion, and intellectual improvement. In the matter of Post Offices it is more than well

supplied, with the Local Post Office, the British French, German, American, and Japanese Offices, and not to mention the Customs Postal Service, which maintains an overland courier service with the Northern ports when they are closed by ice during the winter months.

H. O'SHEA.



DECORATING THE BUND ON JUBILEE MORNING.

THE SHANGHAI JUBILEE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen chosen to form the Jubilee Committee :—

Messrs.	Messrs.
Adler, M.	Lanning, G.
Anderson, F.	Lieder, P.
Beurmann, C.	Little, R. W.
Bois, J. C.	Macgregor, John
Bonnell, Rev. W. B.	Marshall, F. J.
Brunat, P.	Morrison, G. J.
Campbell, R. M.	Moses, D. M.
Clark, J. D.	Moule, Ven. Arch.
Cooper, J.	Muirhead, Rev. W.
Fearon, J. S.	Prentice, J.
Gard'ner, Wade	Scott, J. L.
Graham, J.	Shapoorjee, A.
Gratton, F. M.	Stuebel, Dr. O.
Hannen, N. J.	Vouillemont, E. G.
Henderson, Dr. E.	Wasserfall, A.
Jamieson, G.	Welch, J.
Jansen, D. C.	Wetmore, W. S.

The celebration of Shanghai's Jubilee, which commenced on Friday, the 17th November, was favoured with weather that could not be improved upon had it been specially ordered for the occasion. The day was perfect, and the autumn climate, of which Shanghai is wont to boast, was seen at its very best. The brilliant sunshine and cloudless sky greatly enhanced the effect of the gayly decorated Bund and principal streets and the scene, when early in the morning the streets became thronged with dense crowds of people, of all nationalities, in holiday attire, was very striking.

The Public Decorations.

The decorations, though not quite so magnificent or lavish as on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, or the visit of the Duke of Connaught, were most effective, and we must congratulate the Decoration Sub-Committee upon the excellent result of their labours. The Bund was a blaze of colour from the Yang-king-pang to the Soochow Creek, and despite the great variety of colour introduced into the decorations, the whole effect was singularly harmonious. The array of flags was not, perhaps, so thick as we have seen upon former occasions, but there were far more lanterns suspended from the close line of Venetian poles than we have ever seen before. The chief feature on the Bund was the triumphal arch erected at the foot of the Nanking Road, which was a very effective piece of work, extremely light in construction and graceful in appearance. It was rather novel in design, the whole structure springing from three Foochow poles arranged in a straight line at each of the four corners. The new Municipal arms, which rose from the top of the arch on four sides, were a daring and magnificent achievement in heraldry, in which the flag of every country represented by a Consul in the port found a place, the motto

of the Municipality, *Omnia juncta in uno*, surrounding the whole. The four flags of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and China, which were at first affixed to the four topmost corners of the arch, had been taken down on Thursday evening, and replaced by four plain red oriflames, the flags of the various Treaty Powers being arranged underneath on a strict, impartial level. The only other arches were two slight but pretty structures at the English side of the Yang-king-pang Bridge, and another stretching across the entrance to Broadway, from the Astor House to Mactavish & Lehmann's corner. Across the Bund were stretched several mottoes, the first opposite the old *Keechong* hong bore the words: *Shanghai gives Hearty Welcome to her Guests;* and on the other side: *Look round and see what Fifty Years have done*—pointing, apparently with the grim irony of accident, no doubt, to the ruined building of one of the great Shanghai hongs which have come to grief within the past 50 years! From the Custom House across the Bund ran the legend on a blue ground: *We thank the Makers of Shanghai for fifty Years of toil;* and on the obverse side: *Omnia juncta in uno.* From the corner of the Peking Road to the Garden was stretched a white scroll with the words: *In what region of the Earth is not Shanghai known?* and on the other side: *Prosperity to Shanghai.* Amongst the other mottoes in English across the various streets we noticed:

Shanghai the Queen of Eastern Settlements.

All Eastern ports rejoice in their Mother's Jubilee.

Shanghai guards her own.

They better builded than they knew, the Makers of Shanghai.

By many waters we send forth the Messengers of progress.

Conspicuous amongst the Chinese mottoes were:—

Bright glittering decorations; gay crowded processions.

Brilliant gleaming illuminations; thousands of happy spectators.

The task of opening the Port surmounted: all now celebrate its anniversary of 50 Years.

Commerce now unites us all and we rejoice in the country's prosperity.

Strengthen the bonds of friendship in the interests of free intercourse: such an anniversary of 50 Years is rarely met.

Cement international relations in support of mutual trade: China's annals of 2,000 years record no such happy event.

Fifty Years of Treaty amity: universal peace and goodwill.

Busy mart with ships from distant shores: Chinese and Foreigners mark their happy delight.

From the hundreds of Venetian poles along the Bund were stretched lines of gaily-coloured flags and tens of thousands of lanterns of every form and colour, of both Japanese and Chinese make, till the eye was fairly bewildered by the plethora of colour and maze of lines of waving streamers. These, with the bright foliage of the trees and the magnificently decorated fronts of the hongs along the side, with the thronged green sward on the water front, the moving vehicles in the road, and vast mass of orderly people along the side-walk, helped to produce a spectacle that will long be remembered amongst the most remarkable that has ever been witnessed in Shanghai. Nor was the Nanking Road inferior in the beauty of its holiday dress. Indeed, here between the great, high buildings the flare of colour was perhaps richer and more garish in the searching autumn light. From the junction of the road with the Bund, looking through the vista from under the triumphal arch the scene was one of rare splendour, and no one would think to view it that there was any



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT FOOT OF NANKING ROAD.

poverty in our Model Republic. The invitation issued by Mr. Wasserfall, on behalf of the Decoration Sub-Committee, to private residents and firms, to co-operate in the way of decorating and illuminating, met with a loyal response from both Foreign and Native residents, and along the English Bund there was not a single break in the long array of beautifully decorated houses, except where Russell's old building—which is now in the hands of the workman—intervened. Through the Public Garden and across the bridge the scene of festivity was bravely continued, till it lost itself in a tremendous display in the splendid pile of buildings at the other side of the creek. Beyond the Yang-king-pang, on the French side, all was sombre darkness, which only made the contrast on this side the more effective. The German Consular establishment, the Astor House, the fine-looking block of houses at the other corner of Broadway, were profusely decorated, and the Japanese Consulate, the offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the godowns below that point, and the far-stretching line of wharves and shipping along the Hongkew side, were lavishly dressed in the most vivid colours, with waving flags and lanterns, till the confusion of colour and shape became almost kaleidoscopic. Along the Bund and down by Hongkew every flag-staff flew its best holiday flag and supported great lines of bunting and lanterns. Pootung made a brave display; and Boyd's Dock and the Signal Tower were profusely dressed with lanterns. Some of the houses on the Bund and elsewhere were literally hidden by their array of lanterns, nor was the scene less striking on the water among the numerous ships of war,—the British ships *Alacrity*, *Archer*, *Caroline*, *Porpoise*, and *Rattler*; the French *Forfait* and *Comete*; the U.S. *Monocacy*; the German *Iltis*; the Japanese *Tsukishi*; and the Chinese Customs cruiser *Lingfêng*, were all dressed in their best bunting, while designs of lanterns, which no one knows better how to arrange than the sailors of all nationalities, added immensely to the effectiveness of the nautical display. The merchant vessels in port, notably the P. & O. s.s. *Ravenna* and the s.s. M.M. *Calédonien*, were scarcely behind their naval sisters in the matter of dress. The line of flags simply reached as far as the eye could see up and down river. The Public Garden had a very effective display of flags stretched in lines from Venetian poles, while almost every tree and shrub was covered with pretty lanterns. The arrangement of shields, supporting tiny flags, low down on the poles, were quite a feature of the decorations.

Private Decorations.

The following is a detailed description of the decorations: We may commence at the southern end of the Bund. Messrs. Mactavish & Lehmann's and next door, the premises occupied by Dr. Sanger, Dr. J. Ward Hall, Mr. W. F. Inglis and Capt. J. P. Roberts were decorated with coloured lanterns and flags. The Club was illuminated with some fine devices in gas. On the top and in the centre of the building was a large star, with the head of Queen Victoria in the centre, underneath which was the shamrock, rose, and thistle, between two stars, making a very effective display at night; Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co s. had coloured lanterns, with the balcony draped in red. Messrs. Reuter, Bröckelmann & Co., coloured lanterns, on which were the initials of the firm and the German and Chinese flags. The old *Keechong* hong looked very dismal; it being under repairs, the only decorations were the bare Foochow poles. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's premises looked exceedingly pretty; the balconies were draped in red, and the massive pillars in red and white; with a large English ensign between two Danish, and splendidly lit up, with gas jets forming the Maltese cross, and two stars; besides these, it was illuminated by number of red and white lanterns. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's offices had a great many handsome Chinese lanterns, Chinese flags, with a platform, something like a Chinese theatrical

stage, from which a number of Chinese ladies viewed the processions and other sights. Messrs. Brand Brothers & Co's. verandah was draped in red. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, showed coloured lanterns. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation building looked exceedingly well, with its endless variety of pretty Japanese lanterns of all shapes and colours, effectively and nicely arranged, while high up on the building a large star in gas shone between the figures "1843" and "1893" in gas jets. The Custom House, although not yet finished, made a very brave show; long strings of lanterns showed up on the outlines of the building, a great number of new Chinese flags, a circle of gas jets round the clock, and a large star formed with gas jets. The Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Limited, showed numerous coloured and fancy Chinese lanterns. Messrs. Alfred, Dent & Co., coloured lanterns. The China Mutual S. N. Co.'s and Messrs. Morrison and Gratton's premises had their verandahs most effectivly draped in red and blue, with lanterns of the same colours, and a number of flags and evergreens. The premises of the Union Insurance Company, Messrs. Forrester & Co., and Drs. Perkins and Ivy were decorated with lanterns, and along the front of the latter firm's premises was the word "Jubilee," with "1843" and "1893" on either side in gas jets. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China showed fancy and coloured lanterns, a star formed with gas jets, long coloured lanterns with the letters "C.B.I." and "C. B. of I. A. & C."; also, formed of evergreens, "50" and "36," with a star between. One of the features of the display on this building was the magnificent show of chrysanthemums arranged on handsome Chinese jardinières, while the display of lanterns included some very fine and novel designs. The Central Hotel was decorated with flags and illuminated with lanterns. Messrs. David Sassoon Sons & Co.'s premises and those of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. were very prettily decorated with coloured lanterns. The old Chartered Bank premises, though unoccupied, had a number of coloured lanterns displayed. The premises occupied by the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits and the Yangtze Insurance Company were illuminated with coloured lanterns, and gas jets forming a double circle, with three shields inside. The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s premises look very pretty, having lanterns of red, white, blue, and yellow forming the P. & O. flag. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank was illuminated with lanterns, which had the letter "D. A. B." and English flags on them. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., on account of the death of Mr. John Macgregor, did not decorate, but the gas illuminations, which looked exceedingly well, took the form of the word "E-wo," underneath which was a representation St. Andrew, and on each side "1843" and "1893." Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s hong was decorated with the German ensign, and the flags of the Company, and illuminated with lanterns, the design on each was "1843" and "1893." The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris was illuminated with red, white, and blue lanterns. The Masonic Club was decorated with flags of all nations, and illuminated with lanterns, forming square and compass. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's hong was decorated with the British ensign between two of the Company's flags, and illuminated with gas jets forming a steamer, with a Union Jack and the house flag on each side and the motto *Esse quam videri* underneath. The buildings inside the British Consulate-General compound were illuminated with red and white lanterns, as were the railings around it.

From the Associated Wharves, ending at the N. Y. K. Wharves, all were more or less illuminated, and the strings of lanterns from the flagstaffs made a pretty sight from the Gardens and the Bund. The Japanese Consulate, and houses of Mr. Galles and

Dr. McLeod were tastefully illuminated with lanterns, as well as the German Consulate, and the gaily dressed flagstaffs of the Japan and German Consulates, as well as that of the Astor House, added greatly to the scene. The Astor House was splendidly illuminated. The Pootung shore, especially Boyd's Dock, looked grand, strings of lanterns being strung from the sheer legs in different directions. The men-of-war and different ships in harbour were illuminated from stem to stern, and every now and then the men-of-war had men at each yardarm burning coloured lights, which elicited shouts of surprise from the enormous mass of Chinese on the Bund and foreshore.

We will now take Nanking Road. Above Honan Road the Chinese houses and shops were all more or less decorated and illuminated, some very prettily. Shing Dah, the carriage-maker, had a tremendous paper lantern, and when it was lit up there appeared horses and riders tearing round; these figures were made to revolve by the heat; and amused the Chinese very much. The Shanghai Bowling Alley was decorated with red and blue draperies and a very large flag of the Club, besides a number of smaller flags, and illuminated with lanterns. Hall's Butchery and Milk Depôt was decorated with flags and lanterns, the latter forming the words "Phœnix Market." The high buildings of Messrs. Vrard & Co. displayed a very huge Swiss national flag made of silk, and a number of other flags, and was illuminated with coloured lanterns. Opposite were the Chinese shops of Sze Yuen Ming and Luen-wo, well illuminated with fancy Chinese lanterns and flags. The premises of Mr. Laurie Smith and Messrs. Gande, Price & Co. displayed a number of flags and banners, and the latter firm had in their window, formed in draperies, the words "Omnia Juncta in Uno," which looked very well. On the opposite side of the road the premises of the Tabaqueria Filipina was illuminated with coloured lanterns; Messrs. Rosensweig & Co.'s establishment look very well, being decorated with draperies along the windows and illuminated with lanterns. Mr. Jos. Rosenbaum's store was lit up with lanterns, &c. Messrs. Voelkel & Schroeder's premises looked well, being decorated with flags, well arranged. Mr. E. Luscombe displayed a number of flags and illuminated with lanterns. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s, Ltd., had a very pretty appearance, being draped with red, with a number of flags and flowers displayed, and illuminated with lanterns. On the opposite side, the premises of the Sweetmeat Castle, Messrs. Wilck & Mielenhausen, Messrs. C. Ismer & Co., and Mr. E. G. Wilson, were all illuminated with lanterns and flags. Cheong Shing, the Chinese jeweller, illuminated with a number of Chinese fancy lanterns. Over the gateway of the Family Hotel was a large star in gas jets. Mrs. Clarke's Boarding Establishment and Messrs. Müller & Co's. lofty buildings presented a very bright appearance, having rows of fancy Japanese lanterns from top to bottom. Sassoon Buildings, occupied by the Parisian Hair Dresser's Saloon, the New Zealand Insurance Company, Family Bazaar, Toilet Club, &c., were decorated with lanterns and flags. Messrs Hall & Holtz, Limited, looked very grand, being decorated with coloured glass balls, various English flags, festooned with evergreens, draperies, &c., and lighted with gas jets, forming a star, inside of which was "1893." Next door, Hung Chong, was decorated with flags and illuminated with lanterns; Messrs. Nabholtz & Osenbrüggen's looked exceedinly well, being splendidly decorated with flags and lanterns. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's printing office was illuminated with coloured lanterns. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. displayed large English ensigns and other flags, and illuminated with lanterns. Messrs. Mustard & Co.'s premises was well worth seeing; they were

decorated with evergreens and flowers, forming the word "Jubilee," many American flags, and illuminated with coloured lanterns. The Engineers' Institute was one of the prettiest in the road, the windows being draped in red and white; over the entrance was the shield and motto of the Engineers, besides evergreens, flags, and flowers, and illuminated with lanterns; Mrs. Wilson's boarding-house was illuminated with gas jets and lanterns; Mr. W. Brewer's with lanterns and flags; Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.'s, Ltd., was handsomely decorated with flags and lanterns, &c.; Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co. displayed a number of flags and flowers, and illuminated with lanterns; and the Chinese Traders and Messrs. Hirsbrunner's were decorated with flags, lanterns, &c.

Religious Service.

From early in the morning the streets were thronged with sightseers and by half-past seven o'clock, the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hongkew, where the first exercises of the day commenced, was filled to overflowing with a congregation of all nationalities, the Foreigners and Portuguese and Manila people outnumbering even the Chinese portion of the congregation. Amongst the Consuls present at the Mass of Thanksgiving and the *Te Deum* were Mr. Haas, Consul-General for Austro-Hungary, and Mr. Max. Goebel, Consul-General for Belgium (both in full uniform), Mr. Carl Bock, Consul for Sweden Norway and Denmark, and Mr. E. Ghisi, Consul for Italy. About forty Volunteers, mostly members of the Portuguese Company, with a few of the Artillery and B. Company, all under Captain Senna, attended. The mass, at which Rev. J. van Dosselaere was celebrant, and the *Te Deum* were most impressive, the music being particularly good.

The Naval and Volunteer Parade.

Punctually at 9.30 a.m. the Volunteer Corps fell in on the Race-course, where the Naval forces who were to take part in the review had already mustered. The force was drawn up in the following order, to receive the Council: Light Horse on the extreme right; then the Artillery, four companies of Blue-jackets from H.B.M.'s ships *Alacrity*, *Caroline*, *Archer*, *Porpoise* and *Rattler*; one strong company of Royal Marines from the same vessels; two companies of Blue-jackets, with two field-guns, detachments from the French cruiser *Forfait*; the Volunteer Engineers; "A," "B," and "D" Companies S.V.C., with the German Company on the extreme left. Captain Brodie Clarke of the Artillery was in command of the Volunteers, while Captain Lanning directed the movements of the Infantry. The muster of Volunteers was the largest ever held in Shanghai, all the officers and almost all the men of the Corps being present.

There was a very large muster of men-of-war's men, and Marines also,—the *Caroline* having landed 86 officers and men; the *Archer* and *Porpoise* 74 each; the *Alacrity* 57, and the *Rattler* 32, the English forces numbering altogether 323; so that, with between 70 and 80 men landed from the French ships in port, it is several years since so many armed men were seen together in Shanghai. The force was drawn up in review order, facing the saluting flag, where the members of the Municipal Council, Consular Body (who were nearly all attired in full uniform, one or two of their number wearing the garb of regiments to which they belong at home), Admiral Fremantle and a brilliant group of Naval Officers, Major Morrison and Major Dallas, old Commandants of the Corps, the latter of whom is one of the few now remaining, who was present at the battle of Muddy Flat, with a large number of ladies and residents. As the Council came on the ground they were received with a general salute; the Band played, and the new Municipal flag was hoisted for the first time. The force marched past in quarter column, first at the quick step and then at the double, Captain Clarke leading the whole force each time.



NAVAL BRIGADE AND SHANCHAI VOLUNTEERS ON RACE COURSE—"DRESS UP."

The fife and drum band and the Town Band supplied the music. A few battalion movements having been executed, the force was drawn up for the advance in review order, which was executed with great credit to the force. After this the Light Horse and Artillery were wheeled to the left, and the S.V.C. Engineers and Infantry Companies were wheeled to the right, to form a hollow square, when

Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Municipal Council, addressed them as follows:—Admiral Fremantle, Capt. Reculoux, Officers and Men—I have to thank you in the name of the residents of Shanghai for having come to-day to take part in the celebration of our Jubilee. We are to-day commemorating the conclusion of 50 years of amicable relations with the natives in whose midst we dwell, hoping and believing that the better we know each other the fewer will be the occasions of serious difference of opinion between us. In the management of the small community under Municipal control we are allowed a pretty free hand, and in return for our privileges we have to perform our duties, not the least important of which is the maintenance of law and order. The Volunteer Corps is the practical outcome of the feeling that it is necessary to have in our midst a trained and armed force, able at any moment to put down one of those local risings which may from time to time occur in the best regulated places. If the numbers are not so large as we could wish, it arises from the fact that we are surrounded by a population so inoffensive, so law-abiding, and so anxious to behave as good citizens, that the chance of the Volunteers being called upon to act is very small. It is very gratifying, however, to find that we have at least the nucleus of a force willing to submit to discipline and looked upon as protectors of the peace by Natives and Foreigners alike. The friendly relations which have always existed, and which I trust will long continue to exist, between the Naval and Military Authorities of all nations and our Volunteer Corps, have been of immense advantage to the latter. (Applause.) While as individuals we are actuated by feelings of patriotism as strong as those of any of our countrymen at home or in any part of the world; as residents of Shanghai, we have become members of a truly cosmopolitan community, and by constant communication with those of various nationalities we have come, I will not say to shut our eyes to the differences, but rather to see how trifling are the differences which separate, and how many are the points of agreement which unite the members of the several nations who form the population of these Settlements. (Cheers.) Circumstances have combined to bring our little local force into contact with the Navy of Great Britain oftener than with that of other Powers, but whatever be the nationality of our guests, if there may sometimes be a little pardonable pride in the hearts of some of us, there is no national jealousy in the hearts of others; and I feel fully justified, not as an Englishman, but as the representative of this cosmopolitan community and of its truly cosmopolitan Volunteer Corps, in thanking you, Admiral Fremantle, Capt. Reculoux, and those under your command, for the way you have come forward to assist us in celebrating, in an appropriate manner, the 50th anniversary of the opening of this Port. (Great cheering.)

Admiral Fremantle said:—As Senior Naval Officer present, he wished on behalf of the Naval Forces, to thank Mr. Scott for the way in which he had spoken of them. It was extremely gratifying to the Navy to be called upon to assist at such an unique celebration as that of the Jubilee of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, and, personally, he was the more pleased to attend because he had promised his friend, the late Mr. John Macgregor, to assist at the celebrations. When he first came to Shanghai 40 years ago, as a junior midshipman, it was a very

different place from what it was at present, and the progress that had been made in the Settlement since then had been little short of marvellous. The time that he spoke about, 40 years ago, was in the early days of the Settlement; there was fighting going on here between the Imperialists and the Rebels who held the City; and having witnessed the early struggles of the Settlement, it was especially pleasing to him to witness its Jubilee, when the place that was at that time a wilderness of marshes and swamps, had attained to such a state of prosperity that one would have to travel eastward as far as America and westward as far as Europe, to find its equal. In the place where the Volunteers and sailors were assembled to take part in this magnificent and peaceful celebration the predecessors of the present generation of residents had had to fight for their hearths and homes—(Cheers)—but that was all now happily past, and it was such a source of pleasure to him to be present at the celebration of the Jubilee, in the robust and vigorous manhood of the Settlement, that he had made his arrangements for that purpose a year ago. It was always a pleasure to the Navy to visit this port, where they were treated with a degree of unbounded hospitality and surrounded with creature comforts not to be obtained elsewhere in the Far East. He rejoiced that he could see no signs of decay in the prosperity of Shanghai, and he was sure that those who might be fortunate enough to be here 50 years hence, when the Settlement is celebrating its Centenary, would find it larger, richer and more prosperous in every way, even than it was at present. (Great cheers.)

Captain Clarke then called upon the Volunteers for three cheers for Admiral Fremantle, the Captains of the men-of-war, and the Officers and Men who were brigaded with them, as also our guests, Sir William and Lady Robinson, Colonel Wogack, etc., etc. The cheers were heartily given and supplemented with the customary Shanghai "tiger." The sailors returned the compliment with the utmost good will, and the forces were then marched down through the Maloo and Nanking Road, which, like all the leading thoroughfares in the Settlement, were packed with dense but orderly throngs of Chinese, to the Bund. The Light Horse led the way, followed by the Volunteer Artillery. Then came the Blue-jackets' fife and drum band, playing a number of inspiring quick-steps. A group of Naval officers, some of whom were mounted, followed, then the British men-of-wars' men, and the company of Marines, under Sergeant-Major Orr. Then followed the French sailors, with their field-guns; and then the Engineers, the Town Band under Chev. Vela, and the three red companies of the Volunteers, "A," "B," and "D," in the order named, with the colours, carried by Lieut. Gumpert, in the centre, and the German Company brought up the rear. The whole procession took about 15 minutes to pass. Arrived on the Bund punctually at 11.15 a.m., the forces were drawn up in three sides of a hollow square on the grass plot between Nanking and Peking Roads, the Blue-jackets and Marines being formed up along the Bund, with the German and Red Volunteer Companies on the south side, and the Light Horse and Artillery on the north.

The Address on the Bund.

On the Bund preparations had been made for the Rev. Wm. Muirhead's address by the erection of a small, red covered platform, about half way up the first grass plot, with a number of chairs, from the Public Garden, ranged around in a circle for the ladies, the officials, and distinguished guests. Just before the Naval Brigade and Volunteers arrived back from the Racecourse there was quite a little flutter of excitement by the sudden discovery that the Municipal flag, which was to form



REV. WM. MUIRHEAD DELIVERING THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

the saluting base over the platform, was upside down. But this trifling matter was promptly put right. When the Naval contingent and Volunteers arrived, the proceedings, in which the greatest interest was taken, began. Around the platform were the British Admiral, Sir E. Fremantle and Lady Fremantle, Sir William Robinson, K.M.C.G., Governor of Hongkong, and Lady Robinson, the Consular Body, nearly all in uniform, and their their wives, the Naval Officers of the different men-of-war, the Members of the Municipal Council and the Jubilee Committee, and amongst the other distinguished guests we were all glad to see our former fellow-resident Mr. Thomas Hanbury (looking almost as well as when he was last in China) and his family. A dense but very orderly crowd surrounded this point, while outside the chains a vast concourse of interested Natives watched the proceedings and kept wonderfully good order, with but very slight interference from the Police. Indeed, throughout the day and night the demeanour of our Chinese fellow-residents and the tens of thousands of visitors from Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, and the riverine ports, was creditable to a degree, and in no place in the world, we may say without fear of contradiction, could such a vast assemblage of men of all ranks in life take place with less confusion, noise, or roughness. The orderly qualities and good-nature of our Chinese fellow-citizens formed, throughout both days, one of the most striking features of the whole proceedings, and the admirable conduct of the enormous crowds of Chinese could not fail to excite admiration.

Precisely at 11.30 Mr. J. L. Scott mounted the platform and addressing the assemblage said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In making up the programme of the Jubilee festivities, one of the most important items was what may be called the "Jubilee Speech," and we were fortunate in having in our midst one who, both from his capabilities as a speaker, and also from the fact that he is our oldest resident, was eminently fitted to deliver it. I refer to the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, who has most kindly met our wishes, and whom I am now about to introduce to you. Before doing so, however, I must express my sorrow, and I am sure that of all present, at the untimely death of one who was so recently among us in health and strength, and who, we had hoped, would have taken the lead in these festivities. However, this was not to be, and it is left to others to try and fill his place as best they can. It is therefore my privilege to introduce Mr. Muirhead, although this formal introduction is really unnecessary, well known as he is to all of us. (Applause.)

Before closing Mr. Scott read the following telegram :—

From His Excellency Mr. O'Conor,

H.B.M.'s Minister, Peking :—

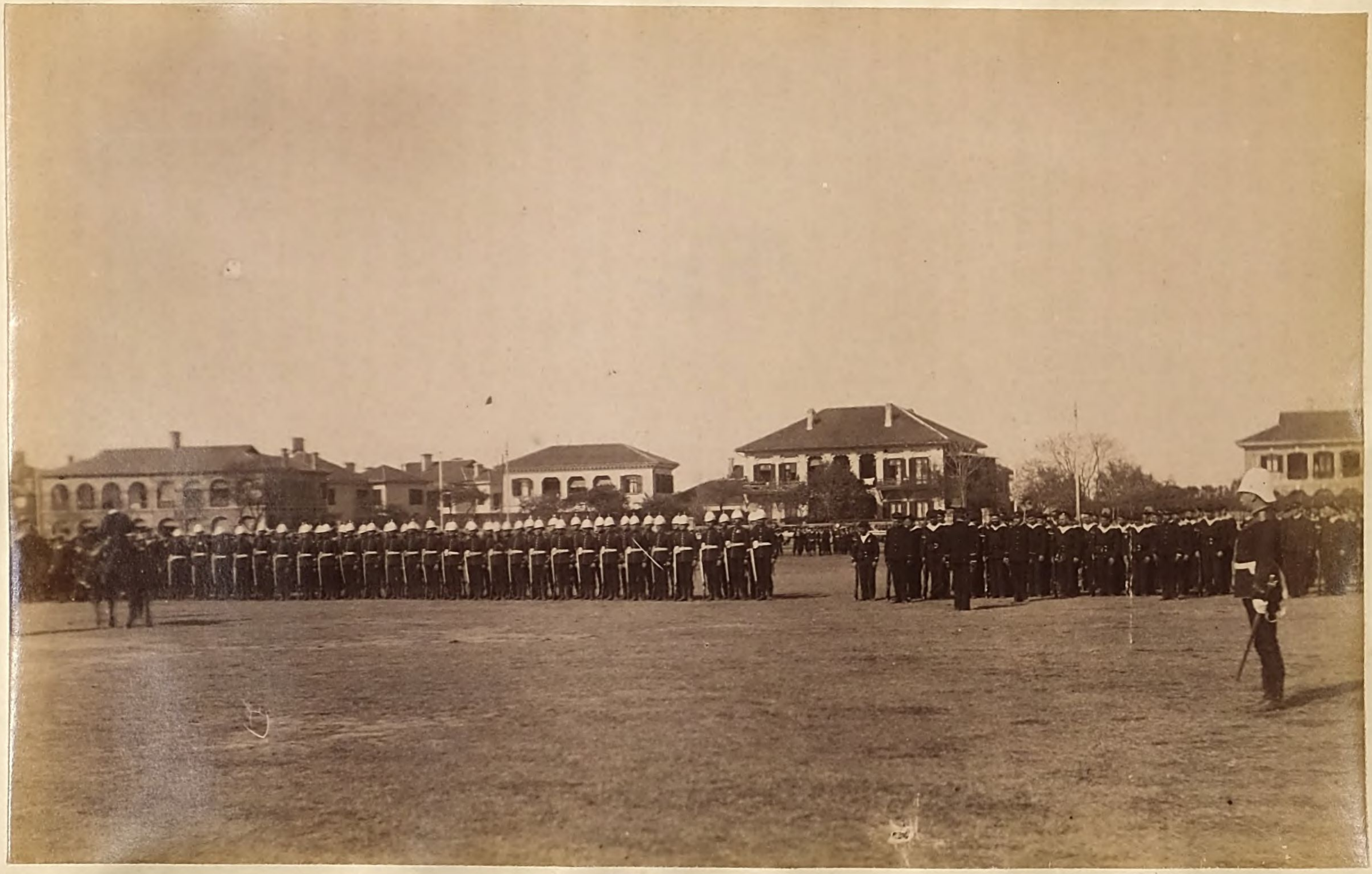
"Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

"Please accept and convey to your colleagues the expression of my sincere felicitations on the celebration of your Jubilee, which marks in so suitable a manner the progress and development of friendly commercial relations with China during the last fifty years."

Jubilee Address : by Rev. Mr. Muirhead.

Ladies and Gentlemen—We meet to-day under the shadow of a cloud. Mr. Scott has spoken of our lamented friend in a touching manner, and we feel a deep interest in what he has said. Mr. Macgregor was our most prominent leader in the public life of this community, and was held in high respect by us all. It would have been a great joy to him to have been with us now, and it would have been a great satisfaction to us to have seen him here. But he has been taken away and we are left to mourn. A year of Jubilee! What does it mean?

It originally expressed the joy and rejoicing in ancient Jewish history at the close of every fifty years. We are accustomed to use it in a variety of ways. Take the case of the Jubilee of our beloved Queen a few years ago, which was the cause of universal joy throughout the land. And when a similar period comes round in happy married life there is reason for congratulating those who have lived so long and so pleasantly together. And as we are called to celebrate the Jubilee of Shanghai, in harmony and union with each other—English, French, American, and all nationalities, including the Chinese, who are in full sympathy with us—we may well regard it as a season for mutual rejoicing, and appropriately designate it *Shanghai's Golden Wedding*. It is not mine to unduly magnify our surrounndings or exaggerate the circumstances in which we are placed, but to speak as one long acquainted with them, and as they are more or less familiar to you all. Many years ago at a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, there was the usual, and perhaps well-deserved, laudation of old Scotland, which was objected to as disparaging to the southern part of the island, but it was at once replied, that at such a meeting Scotchmen were at liberty to say what they pleased of their native country, without being called in question by any. It cannot be so, however, with our cosmopolitan Settlement even in a year of Jubilee, and yet it is to be remembered that this is a year of Jubilee, and is to be spoken of accordingly. Let me call your attention to various points in regard to it: and first, the position of Shanghai. It stands on a great alluvial plain, about midway on the coast of China, with easy communication north and south, and which naturally converge to it as their central point. Our tidal stream flows into the Yangtze and the outer sea, by which we reach the beautiful island of Japan, and through the ocean of great peace "our great country" beyond. Its direction, on the other hand, is for hundreds of miles in all directions, forming a most convenient avenue into the country for business and pleasure. We are also in near proximity to the great river I have mentioned that comes from the Far West, dividing China into two equal halves, and flows thousands of miles, through province after province, all teeming with millions of people and rich in agricultural and mining products. When the *Susquehanna* returned from a survey of it, the officers on board made the remark, "It was a magnificent river, second only to the Missisippi." The neighbouring city is spoken of in the Chinese records about a thousand years ago. Our Catholic friends have been acquainted with it for two or three centuries. It was visited by Dr. Gutzlaff in 1831, and by my venerated predecessor Dr. Medhurst in 1835. Our connexion with it dates from the year of which this is the Jubilee. Early in 1840 war was proclaimed between England and China, and, after proceedings in the South, the fleet came here and eventually reached Nanking, where the first Treaty was made, and Shanghai was declared to be one of the open ports. At the hands of Captain Balfour, the first Consul, and afterwards Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock, a great change was made in the condition of things. Subsequently the various Municipal Councils undertook the work, and as improvements went on, the place began to assume the form and order, as it secured the name of the Model Settlement. It early became a great commercial emporium. Hundreds of vessels were moored at one time in the stream, and hongs and houses sprang up in all directions. It is very different now, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal and the coming in of steamers; but trade has largely increased, and Shanghai continues to be, and is likely to remain, by far the chief port in China. One cannot, however, make this review without calling to mind the changes that have taken place here in individual life and business concerns, as in all other parts of the world.



NAVAL BRIGADE AND SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS ON RACE COURSE—"ATTENTION."

Let me call your attention to the verdant foreshore and the Public Gardens, the resort of old and young, and forming the life and lungs of the Settlement. Long may this be the case, with the place undisturbed by wharves and godowns, which are wisely remanded the Settlements on either side, while matters here remain as they are. (Loud applause.) The Bund is beautifully shaded by trees of different kinds, and may be said to extend from the extreme limits of the French Concession to the "Point" in a continuous line of seven or eight miles. It is in many parts a busy scene. Pedestrians, Native and Foreign, are ever on the move. Carriages, jinrickshas, and wheel-barrows seem to be always plying with their respective freights, and numbers of coolies are diligently engaged in their laborious occupations. We note also these splendid hongs and houses, banks and offices in front, imparting an air of beauty and order to the Settlement. It is no invidious thing to single out, as of special attraction, the British Consulate, the Club, and the recently constructed Custom House, with its useful public clock and melodious chimes. (Laughter.) Next there are the parallel roads, extending for miles into the country and which are fully made use of alike by Natives and Foreigners. On either side there are numerous shops and stores and places of business, with a variety of picturesque villas, not forgetting the extensive Cricket Ground, and public market and barracks for our Constabulary and their belongings. (Laughter.) And it deserves to be mentioned that we are free to walk about the whole by day and night without the slightest fear; yet it is well to remember that this was not always the case. Some of us can call to mind the troubles of former days, and the dangers to which we were exposed from Imperial soldiers, T'ai-ping rebels, and local bandits, and from whom we were protected, under God, by our Blue-jackets, and the Sikhs and Beloochees then with us, and Volunteers from the community. There have been difficulties also with the Native officials, for the conservation of our rights and liberties, but, by a firm resistance on the one hand, and a courteous, conciliatory attitude on the other, we have maintained our position and been kept in peace and safety. But our chief and crowning consideration is that Shanghai is the centre of our higher civilisation and Christian influence for all China. We are here in the midst of a people proud and prejudiced in favour of their ancient line of things, and what have we introduced amongst them for their benefit as well as our own? We might well point to the English homes we have formed here, and of which we have so many and so happy representatives in the ladies and children now assembled. How different is this from what we know to be the characteristic of China homes! In front also we have these beautiful hongs for the transaction of public business, and we specially remark the Supreme Court, distinguished by the just and equitable conduct of legal matters, in striking contrast to what is represented to us as existing in other places. In short, look at the *tout ensemble* of the Settlement, houses and streets lit with gas and electricity, streams of pellucid water flowing in all directions, and sanitary arrangements according to the best medical advice. We have steamers, telegraphs, and telephones in communication with all the world; there are cotton and paper mills and silk filatures of Foreign invention, and last but not least, railways in the North as pioneers of what will yet be found all over China. Law and order are admirably preserved in the midst of 200,000 people, at the instance of our judicial and Municipal authorities. Public taxes are raised in connection with our local government and honestly administered. Hospitals exist for Natives and Foreigners, and Schools for the rising generation. Sympathy and liberality have always been a marked feature of our

community in times of famine and distress, and, no less, public indignation at atrocities like the Sung-pu massacre. And here I am called to lay before you a letter received to-day from Mr. Hanbury, a well-known name amongst us, the purport of which is the presentation of a Jubilee gift of Tls. 5,000 for any worthy and desirable object on account of Shanghai. (Applause.) The letter is as follow :—

"Shanghai, 17th Nov. 1893.

"My dear Mr. Muirhead,—I am glad to have arrived in time for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of Shanghai to Foreign trade, and hear with pleasure that you are to deliver the address at the ceremony to-day.

"I regret, however, that there should be nothing of a permanent character to mark the Jubilee, and in view of this I propose to set aside five thousand taels for some purpose that the community may consider good and desirable.

"The kindly welcome I have received makes me feel I am not a stranger in Shanghai, but great changes have taken place in the 22 years that I have been absent, and I think I am scarcely competent so soon after my arrival to say how this sum should be applied or whether indeed it is worth acceptance.

"I dare say, however, I shall receive some suggestions that may guide me in coming to a decision, before I leave.

"Yours very truly,

"Thomas Hanbury.

"Rev. W. Muirhead."

(Great applause.)

Further, ample scope is furnished for our literary and scientific aspirations in the Royal Asiatic, the Debating Society, the Public Library, and in current magazines, and our daily and weekly newspapers, so well and ably conducted. Our sporting friends, too, are provided with all manner of amusements —regattas, races, cricket matches, footballs, theatres, concerts, and the like. Immediately before us we have our splendidly organised Volunteer Force and Fire Brigade, for the protection of life and property, while there are our Blue-jackets and Marines, ever ready to obey the signal, here, as in every other part of the world. (Applause.) But is this all? No. Happily there are institutions amongst us well fitted to keep alive the Christian associations of home, and to extend their influence all around. Look at our beautiful Cathedral, and its excellent-services, now presided over by our highly esteemed Poet Laureate, with its magnificent spire and Jubilee bells. (Applause and Laughter) Other religious services are held elsewhere, and there is a special ministry for the sailors visiting the port. But I am free to say it is the missionary work in its various departments, when faithfully and effectively carried out, that is the one thing needful to promote the best interests of this people, and do away with the evils from which they have long suffered. Its public preaching, school teaching, medical relief, and wide circulation of the printed page on religion, science, and general knowledge, are capable and are in course of accomplishing a vast amount of good for all China. I rejoice in the opportunity now afforded me of expressing my deepest convictions from the highest point of view that Christ and Christianity are the one great want of this country, and it is all important that the want should be supplied. Do you ask how it may be done at the instance of this community? I reply in the language of the negro preacher, who said to his people, "There are three things to which I call your attention. One is, the world is turned upside down; another is, the world must be turned rightside up; and the third is, we are the men to do it." (Laughter.) These words are applicable to Shanghai and to us no

less than to others and to other places. Let us look at the matter in a practical light. A great object of rejoicing in the case of the ancient Jubilee was the liberation of the slave, his deliverance from bondage; and are there not evils and vices current in our midst, which it would be a splendid memorial of our Jubilee to do away with? They are a disgrace to our Christian name, a dishonour to our Model Settlement, and a cause of untold injury to multitudes of Chinese. "I speak as unto wise men. Judge ye what I say." For what purpose may I ask are we here, or in India, or in other parts of the world? Is it merely for the advancement of our material interests, or the extension of our Colonial Empire? God forbid. There are higher, grander, nobler objects than these which it is ours to follow out, and which can best be expressed in the words of the angel's song—"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good-will to men." In the onward course of years, towards, it may be, the second Jubilee of Shanghai, great and beneficent changes will take place here as everywhere, which many of the young friends around may be permitted to see, and all in anticipation of "the one far off Divine event, to which the whole creation moves." These words let me interpret in the language of the sacred poet, when contemplating the glories, the felicities, the blessedness of an regenerated, ransomed world, he exclaims:

"Our song employs all nations, and all cry
'Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us.'
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other from the mountain tops,
Till nation after nation learns the strain.
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

(Great applause.)

The speech by the veteran missionary was listened to with the most rapt attention, only broken by the frequent outbursts of applause. It finished at exactly 11.50, having commenced at about 2 minutes after the advertised time, 11.30. Immediately upon its conclusion the Town Band, under Chev. Vela, struck up the Jubilee March, the fine spirit-stirring strains of which were universally admired. A flotilla of Japanese boats moored in the river then commenced to send off numbers of day rockets, which on exploding released various strange figures in paper, a display of pyrotechnics which was greatly admired. The Japanese, indeed, entered into the spirit of the Jubilee with great enthusiasm, and were busy erecting set-pieces for the fireworks on the Bund Foreshore all the morning, the men engaged in the work wearing a very distinctive uniform of a bright red jacket and similarly coloured skull-cap.

Fifty Guns.

The midday gun sounded while the spectators were watching the rockets and fountain, which had been set playing in the Garden, and immediately the *Monocacy*, from her moorings at the Pootung side below Boyd's Dock fired off the first of the 50 rounds with which the happy completion of Shanghai's fiftieth birthday was honoured. The firing was then taken up by the *Forfait* and the British ships, as well as by the four guns of the S. V. Artillery which had been ranged along the river front in the Garden. When the big guns had finished, the infantry and naval force fired a *feu de joie* of three rounds.

The Captain of the *Alacrity* then called for three cheers for the Volunteers, which the Blue-jackets and Marines gave with a will, and Capt. Brodie Clarke called for a like compliment to the Navy, which were given in orthodox Shanghai fashion, the Light Horse contributing the usual "tiger."

This concluded the morning's functions, and the Naval Brigade returned to their ships, and the Foreigners scattered in various directions for tiffin.

After the Naval force had left the ground, the Volunteers were formed up in hollow square, when Captain Clarke thanked them for the good muster. He said he was very proud to command them on the occasion of the Jubilee of Shanghai. But he little thought when he joined the Corps many years ago that he would be called upon to command it upon such an occasion; and, without praising themselves too much, he thought the Corps had acquitted itself with great credit that day by the admirable way in which they had mustered and gone through the parade. He had great pleasure in saying that, since he had been acting as Commandant, everything had gone very smoothly and satisfactorily, owing largely to the very able and ready assistance which had been given to him at all times by the officers commanding the various units of the Corps. (Applause.)

Captain Lanning then called for three cheers for Captain Clarke, which were given with a will, after which the men were dismissed.

Congratulations.

The following telegrams were received on the morning of the Jubilee :—

From Hongkong Government :—

"Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

"On behalf Hongkong Officer Administering tenders cordial congratulations on auspicious occasion."

From the German Community, Hongkong :—

"Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

"Heartiest congratulations. Club Germania."

From Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

"Chairman Municipal Council, Shanghai.

"The Inspector-General of Customs congratulates the Shanghai Community on celebrating its Jubilee, and sends hearty wishes on this auspicious occasion for its future prosperity and continued progress in the common interests of both Foreign nations and China."

From the Hankow Community :—

"Scott, Chairman, Council, Shanghai.

"Community's congratulations on Jubilee."

From sundry friends in Hongkong :—

"Chairman, Municipal Council.

"Heartiest congratulations. Leach, Joseph, Chater, Suidter, Beurmann, Hoppius, Grote, Heemskerk, Jantzen, Veitch, Scott, Layton, Platt, Gray, Stokes, Tomlin, Sharp, Ezekiel, Whitehead, Hunter, Coutts, Mody, Mendel."

All these messages were suitably acknowledge by telegraph.

The Children's Fête—Jubilee Song.

This feature of the Jubilee was a tremendous success, and was immensely enjoyed, not only by the hundreds of juveniles who participated in it, but by the still greater numbers of children of a larger growth who watched the youngsters enjoying the first general play-ground they have ever been provided with in Shanghai. The great success of this portion of the programme must in a large measure be attributed to the untiring efforts of Mr. Joseph Welch, the Chairman of the Children's Entertainment Sub-Committee, and of the Non-commissioned and Petty Officers and Men of the British Navy, more particularly those of the *Caroline*. At two o'clock, the enclosure at the Grand Stand was well filled, while some two hundred children of all Foreign nationalities were ranged on the Stand, the boys on one side, the girls on the other, to sing "The Jubilee Song." Chevalier Vela conducted, and the Town Band accompanied. The following are the words :—

1.

Since first our Eastern home uprose
(Where the dull river seaward flows,
By whispering rushes led),
Through winter's ice, past peach-bloom fair,
Through summer heat, and autumn air,
Full fifty years have sped.

So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
And the glad echoes far prolong!
With beat of drum, in line we come
To shout and sing our Jubilee song.

2.

Our walls were raised by builders few;
Shanghai's old founders, brave and true!
In death's long sleep they lie!
Know they our fête of joy to-day?
We fancy that they watch our play;
We hear their steps go by!
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
The gentler echoes far prolong!
With beat of drum, in line we come!
And softer sing our Jubilee song!

3.

Our life is in the great "to be,"
Onward not backward travel we,
And upward let us tend!
Walking in truth and fear of God,
The path earth's noblest sons have trod,
With sunshine at the end.
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
Far echoes on the breeze prolong!
With beat of drum, in line we come
To sing with joy our Jubilee song.

4.

Fair be our growth, as fly the years,
With merry laughter, swift-dried tears,
Glad sport and manly game!
By honest work, by honour bright,
We rally for the noble fight,
With falsehood, wrong, and shame,
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
Your echoes on the breeze prolong!
With beat of drum, in line we come!
And sing with joy our Jubilee song!

5.

Thus on from childhood up to youth,
With action pure and lip of truth,
From strength to strength we press;
Till when our Jubilee has come,
In Eastern or dear Western home,
The world our memory bless!
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
Far on the breeze your strains prolong!
With beat of drum, in line we come!
And sing with hope our Jubilee song!

The singing was really quite a surprise to everybody, it was so excellent, for vocalism is not a strong point with Shanghai children as a rule. But the excellent training the little singers had undergone in the last couple of weeks under M. Vela's skilful direction accomplished wonders, and the time and tune were alike faultless. It was a novel and beautiful experience in Shanghai to hear such a rich volume of young voices in the open air, and the grown-up audience insisted upon the song being sung over again before they were satisfied. Genuine applause rewarded the performance, and we must congratulate all concerned,—Mr. Crompton, the composer of the song; Archdeacon Moule the writer of the words; Chev. Vela, who trained and conducted the youthful choir; Mr. Lanning, who helped to organise it; and the Childern themselves, who played their part so well. Each child was presented with a red ribbon bearing the date and mention of the occasion, and these were worn with as much pride as were the more gorgeous badges and medals with which the Committee decorated themselves!

The song over, the little ones were scattered to enjoy themselves at their own sweet will, all over the Course, the big boys mostly flocking to the Cricket Club ground where cricket matches were played, and bowling competitions, throwing the cricket ball, and long kick with the football took place, numerous acceptable prizes being given to the successful competitors. Mr. E. Gumphert, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the C.C., and Mr. Lanning and Mr. Northey superintended this portion of the programme, which was carried out with great spirit. In addition to the more legitimate athletic exercises there were various games which boys enjoy, including the much-loved "Three shies a penny," as well as tugs-of-war. But we think it was upon the Recreation Ground, which the sailors had fitted up for the little boys

and girls, that the scenes of juvenile festivity were most alluring. The ingenuity of the sailors had provided an almost endless variety of means of enjoyment for the youngsters, and without their assistance we fear the Jubilee Committee would have exhausted all their resources and not provided half the fun the hearty enthusiasm and 'cute contrivances of the jolly Jack Tars provided. Games new to the Shanghai boy and girl were here introduced for the first time. Aunt Sally, a fantastic life-sized creation in a print gown, and a tow wig, with a cutty-pipe in her mouth, embued her youthful admirers with the most frantic desire to smash her up with the short bamboo cudgels the sailors had provided, and the staidest piece of Shanghai precocity yielded to the pressing and comical invitation of the gallant tar, who "ran" Aunt Sally, to join in the noisy, merry game for which the prizes were oranges. Then alongside, another reckless sailor played at the slightly risky game of "The man in the cask," and the escapes which he had from annihilation at the hands of his youthful admirers, and the dexterity with which he let the other fellow's head, that would not feel them, receive all the whacks, not only amused the youngsters, but kept crowds of grown-up people—men who have hardly a laugh left in them after their long residence in China—enchanted and convulsed for hours together. Then there was the philosophic naval scientist with his electric bath, and tempting ten and twenty cent pieces, which defied the eager little, many coloured fists to grab them, though one Spartan youth scorned the tingling current and annexed almost his two dollars in small coin. Another nautical entertainer ran the exciting game of "Three shies a penny," and wonderful were the shouting and loud the laughter of the crowds he attracted. At one corner of the grounds the sailors had erected on shearlegs the life-saving apparatus, up and down which hundreds of children were pulled in the deep canvas bucket during the afternoon. To say that this contrivance gave a vast amount of pleasure would be only to express it very mildly. The Shanghai children can never forget all the trouble, the good nature and fun the sturdy seamen lavished on them on Friday, and we are glad to know that the Jubilee Committee intend to make a slight acknowledgment of the invaluable aid which Mr. Hughes, the gunner of the *Caroline*, and his hearty mates lent them in entertaining the children,—and not only the children either. Then there were races of all kinds organised at intervals at different parts of the grounds, flat races, three-legged races, "thread the needle," "gallop," "orange," and "consolation," and "obstacle" races, for which numerous prizes were given. There were three Chinese Punch and Judy shows, which seemed to amuse the grown up people as much as the youngsters. Outside the Recreation Grounds numerous swings and giants strides, etc., were provided and were largely patronised all the afternoon. A generous table, spread with provisions and delicacies of all kinds, was provided in tents, over which a Committee of ladies presided, and a busy and tiring time they must have had catering to their little guests. The Committee consisted of the following ladies :—Mesdames Jamieson, Burkill, Burge, Hannen, Nölting, Macleod, Marshall, Haskell, Galles, Buchanan, Beauchamp, Bell, Gard'ner, and Dudgeon. Last, but not least, were the really excellent troupes of Chinese conjurers who went through some wonderful tricks, such as throwing wooden balls high up in the air and catching them in a kind of egg-cup strapped on his head, but the jumping through an eight squared wooden frame surrounded by sharp knife blades, where there was only just room for his body was a blood-curdling sight. The whole entertainment went without the slightest hitch, and was one continuous success;



THE BUND DECORATIONS—HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK AND NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

and Mr. Welch and his able Naval coadjutors must be heartily congratulated upon the success of their efforts in the juvenile department. No part of the Jubilee programme gave greater pleasure or was more successfully carried out. In the language of Shanghai, it was "Number One," and when dusk put an end to it, a tireless sailor was still dancing a hornpipe to a delighted crowd of spectators.

The Jubilee Fountain.

After the Children's Fête on the Race-course, the sightseers flocked in thousands down to the Public Garden to witness the illumination of the new Jubilee Fountain, which, whatever adverse comments it may have called forth during the process of its construction, certainly produced a very pretty effect on Friday night. The illuminations consisted of six arc lamps erected on Venetian poles around the fountain, a powerful marine search light, and myriads of Chinese and Japanese lanterns suspended on strings from poles and from the branches of neighbouring trees. The electric lamps were covered with coloured glasses, and the effect of the many-hued lights sparkling on the high jets of water was beautiful in the extreme. The Foreigners having seen as much of the display as they wanted to, a large number of them moved off homewards to snatch an early dinner in order to be out again in time to see the remainder of the evening's celebrations, and the Gardens being by this means considerably cleared, the Chinese were admitted. They surged in in dense but orderly crowds the moment the gates were thrown open to them, and as they thronged round the fountain and appeared very reluctant to leave it, the Police received orders to set them moving on, in order to give those who had not obtained admittance with the first rush an opportunity of viewing the display. But so well behaved were the immense crowds of "hi-yahing" Natives that less than a dozen Policemen were quite sufficient to put them on the move and keep coming in at one gate only and out at another, thus giving everyone in the crowd a chance of witnessing the exhibition. The behaviour of the Chinese at this part of the celebrations, as indeed generally throughout the day, reflects the highest credit on them. Not one of them exhibited the slighest inclination to dispute the orders of the Police or to upset the regulations in any way, and the almost endless stream of Natives passed from one end of the Gardens to the other without damaging as much as a twig. As soon as darkness began to set in,

The Illuminations

began to be visible, and in a very short space the greater part of Hongkew and the English Settlements, the Harbour and various points along the Pootung shore, were fairly ablaze. The effect about 8 o'clock was simply marvellous, and will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed the wonderful display. All sections and classes of residents in the two Settlements joined freely in the exhibition, and it is to the most commendable spirit of co-operation which prevailed that the huge success the illuminations proved is mainly to be attributed. The British Consulate compound was fairly aglow with many-hued lights. The residences of the Consul-General and the Assistant Judge and the Consulate and Supreme Court buildings were garlanded with strings of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and the tall flag-staff towered a pillar of fire with hundreds of lanterns hung right from the truck. Lanterns were also dotted here and there among the bushes and flowers. The illuminations in the Public Gardens have already briefly been alluded to in noticing the Jubilee Fountain, but the effect of the electric lamps around this latest addition to the adornments of the Settlement was aided and heightened by innumerable Chinese and Japanese lanterns, of every conceivable shape and colour, suspended on lines hung from Venetian poles along the foreshore, and the different walks,

and from tree to tree and bush to bush, so that the impression produced was as if the grounds had been invaded by a swarm of huge and strangely shaped fireflies, which had alighted on every shrub and flower and had sought out and brightened every dark corner where the fallen leaves of autumn had found a resting place. Standing outside the Gardens, on the foreshore, where the Japanese were busy with their fireworks, the spectator found himself encompassed by an unbroken circle of lights. Turn which way he would he was confronted with illuminations: in the hongs, which seemed striving to outdo one another in the magnificence of their displays; in the streets, where millions of coloured lanterns were aglow amongst the trees, burning bravely as if in defiance of the superior glare of the electric lamps; on the river and creek where every ship, junk and boat were outlined by strings of lanterns, suspended rainbow fashion in the rigging from stem to stern; at Pootung, where the Signal Station showed up brilliantly and beautifully against the sky, and where Messrs. Boyd & Co. had succeeded in converting the unusually unpicturesque spot they occupy into a veritable fairy-land; in Hongkew where the long lines of wharves were alight with lanterns, gas, and electricity as far as the eye could reach, and where the Astor House, the Portuguese Club, the German Consulate, and the houses in Whangpoo Road blazed out in friendly rivalry of the buildings on the other side of the Creek; and in the heavens above, where God's own illuminations shone down in unclouded brilliancy upon the Settlement which for 50 years has, under Divine favour, been enjoying a degree of peace and prosperity not very often equalled in the history of the communities of the world. Away up Nanking Road and the Maloo, as far as Loongfei, the scene was repeated. Every house, Chinese and Foreign, was illuminated, and strings of lanterns, electric lamps, and devices in gas fairly converted night into day along this fine thoroughfare. Then the Municipal offices on Kiangse Road were beautifully illuminated, and there was an electric lamp on each of the four minarets surmounting the tower of the Cathedral,—an exceedingly pretty and uncommon display. Other isolated points along the by-streets were also very tastefully illuminated, notably the British Post Office and the premises occupied by Messrs. Hewett & Co. in Peking Road. The former had hundreds of coloured lanterns arranged to unusual advantage, and each one bearing the letters "B. P. O." hung out in front; Messrs. Hewett's exhibition was something similar; and when the Guilds' procession was passing, showers of coloured fires were sent up from their premises. Messrs. Meyer, Lembke's hong was another of the houses very prettily illuminated in this road. In the Canton Road, the German Club was very tastefully illuminated with strings of lanterns emblazoned with the German flag. Messrs. Joe & Minkee displayed a lot of very handsome lanterns and the office of the *Shanghai Mercury* was illuminated with strings of coloured lanterns, with the German and English flags over the gateway. The offices of Mr. Paul Brunat and Mr. J. A. Ballard were also decorated with flags and illuminated with lanterns.

As the evening wore on,

FIREWORKS

began to be sent up from half-a-dozen points in the English Settlement. We have already alluded to the day-rockets let off by the enterprising Japanese firms Nikka Yoko and Kichi-sho, while the Rev. Mr. Muirhead was delivering his splendid oration on the Bund. The sightseers are indebted to the same public-spirited establishments for the greater part of the splendid Pyrotechnic Display that ushered in the night. It would be impossible to particularise everything that was done in this part

of the celebrations; but the display may be said to be the very finest of the kind ever seen in Shanghai. The Japanese, who are wonderful adepts in the pyrotechnic art, sent up all kinds of figures of birds, fishes, and the like,—rockets, which bursting in mid-air discharged a silver shower of stars; Roman candles, and every other conceivable device. Coloured balls of fire were discharged from the men-of-war in harbour and rockets were sent hissing through the sky in all directions from various points along the Bund and Nanking Road, and from the ranks of the

Fire Brigade Procession,

which, assembling at the Loongfei Bridge punctually at the hour appointed, marched, with considerable difficulty, through the dense throngs on the Maloo and Nanking Road to the Bund, and then over the prescribed route. The Town Band led the way, and then came the Mih-ho-loongs with a huge, fiery dragon, borne on their truck, forming a very appropriate and effective commencement of the Fire procession proper. The Hook and Ladder men followed, with their carriage very beautifully draped and illuminated, and then came a hose-reel, similarly decorated. Company No. 2, the contingent from Hongkew, formed one of the most brilliant and effective sections of the parade. Heading the contingent was a picture of the Company's old hand-engine and firemen, with the motto "1843-1893." Then came a picture of the first engine-house, with the motto "Quick on the Spot," and a picture of their trucks (all transparencies) with the word "Excelsior" showing out in red letters. Then came the Company's engine, with two little boys, youngsters very well-known in the Settlement, clad in full fireman's costume, perched conspicuously on the driver's box; the Company's hose-reel, beautifully lighted followed, and the contingent was brought up with a handsome transparency, carried by coolies, and inscribed with the motto "Willing and ready." The Sailors' Fife and Drum Band, playing a lively quickstep, succeeded, and then came the Deluge Company, No. 4. First a number of the members of the Company, bearing axes on their shoulders, marched in front to clear the way, and then came a body of uniformed coolies carrying a transparency inscribed "Deluge Co., No. 2." Then followed a hose-reel, a truck, and the engine all brilliantly illuminated and handsomely draped, and then followed a procession of transparencies, inscribed with such mottoes as "Willing and ready," "Deluge Co. No. 4," "A perfect Deluge," and pictures of the Municipal coat of arms, a Jubilee postage stamp, and a blazing house with firemen at work putting out the flames. Our allies in the Fire Department from Frenchtown came next with their engine, hose-reel, and a number of beautiful transparencies, and the Victorias closed the procession with their hose-reel, truck, and transparencies bearing as mottoes the words "Nulli secundus" and "Victoria." Arrived at the corner of Nanking Road, the search lights of the men-of-war in port were directed on the procession, bringing out every little detail of the pageant with extraordinary vividness. Rockets were sent up from the ranks and blue and red lights burned as the procession advanced, and the sight altogether was a never-to-be-forgotten one. The procession proceeded as far as the Garden Bridge, where it turned and marched back along the Bund as far as the Yang-king-pang, where it dispersed, the Companies heartily cheering one another as they separated. After the Fire Procession, but separated from it by some little distance, owing to the arrangements not having been carried out exactly as laid down, marched

The Procession of Native Guilds,

and a brilliant and imposing pageant it was admitted to be on all sides. It is impossible to note in detail all the

novel and fantastic displays of which it was composed, but it was a marvellous and strange sight to most of the Foreigners who witnessed it, and especially to the Foreign visitors whom the Jubilee celebrations had attracted to the iport. Police Inspector Wilson marched in front to show the way and then came the Canton Guild, with many a strange device in the shape of fiery dragons and fishes, which excited the wonder and admiration of the spectators. Gorgeously dressed children, perched on high se ats, sedan chairs, lanterns and Oriental gands of all descriptions were borne along by brilliantly apparelled coolies; with men on horseback, trapped out with magnificent the atrical robes, beards, and fantastic masks, riding at intervals. After the Cantonese came the Ningpo Guild, displaying similar strange sights, and a feature of this section was a number of dancing demons, with monstrous heads, who grimaced in a horrible fashion as they went along to the great amusement and admiration of the spectators. Added to these were ornamental umbrellas, illuminated towers and pagodas, beautiful flowers and lighted trees and myriads of lanterns of all sizes, shapes, and hues, some representing fishes and dragons, some demons and some houses. The procession was very long taking nearly half-an-hour to pass and it was universally voted one of the most successful features of the celebrations. It seems, however, that in starting, the procession took a roundabout route instead of the one which had been laid down, and it was this which caused the break between it and the Fire Brigade procession. The Municipal Council, we understand, contributed the cost of the Fire Brigade procession, something like Tls. 500, whilst the cost of the Guilds' procession, which must have been several thousands of taels, was entirely borne by the Guilds themselves.

received between 200 and 300 Native guests during the evening, and gave them one of the best positions obtainable in the Settlement, from which to view the procession. The honours of the Bank were done by Mr. W. H. Talbot, the genial and popular Manager, the Chinese visitors being received by him and by Mr. Geo. Jamieson, H.B.M.'s Consul; Mr. James Scott, Vice-Consul; Mr. J. W. Jamieson, interpreter; Mr. J. L. Scott, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Captain McEuen. The guests included the eldest son of the Taotai; Taotai Liou Ta-jen, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal; Mr. Tsai, Mixed Court Magistrate; Mr. Zee Lan-cha, the Taotai's Secretary; Mr. Tong Kit-son, and the heads of the different Guilds. A liberal supper, with champagne and cigars, was provided and was very heartily enjoyed by the guests.

SATURDAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

The principal pageant laid down for Saturday's (18th November) programme, the procession of the Guilds, ended in a fiasco. They were to assemble in the same place as on the preceding night, the vacant lot of ground at the back of the Customs Club, Boone Road. It was arranged that the procession should be formed at 10.30, a.m., but, owing, as it was afterwards learned, to some dispute about precedence between the Guilds themselves, it was nearly noon before the first of the processionists arrived at the meeting place. Contingents continued to dribble in slowly so that it was nearly 2 P.M. when the procession, after a great scramble, got fairly started, and even then it was not nearly as large as had been intended by those who arranged it. The composition of the pageant was much the same as on the preceding night. The route taken was up the Chapoo Road to Tiendong Road; along that thoroughfare to Hongkew Bridge, where the procession was to



TRIUMPHAL ARCH ACROSS THE YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE.

turn back and then parade the principal streets of the English Settlement. Arrived at the Hongkew Creek, however, the Cantonese wanted to cross the Bridge and proceed down Seward Road towards Yangtzepoo, but this intention the Police stationed on the Bridge would not permit them to carry out, and informed the halted processionists that the arrangements that had been made could not be changed and that they could go no further in that direction. The irate Cantonese were very nearly coming to blows with the Police, when the Ningpo men intervened and endeavoured to persuade their co-processionists to stick to the arrangements originally made. The Cantonese, however, would not listen to reason, and at length, after words had run very high and when the aspect of affairs threatened a big row, the Cantonese decided to abandon the procession altogether, which they did, falling out of the ranks there and then and throwing a good deal of their paraphernalia into the Creek where it was eagerly scrambled for by the boatmen. A good many of the other sections also fell out, but others took their way by various routes and paraded in small, detached parties through some of the streets on the English side; but the Ningpo Guild were the only processionists who carried out the programme as it was first arranged, to the great disappointment of the thousands of spectators who had assembled at various points along the route and who had been waiting patiently in the positions which they had secured since the morning.

The Children's Performance

given by the A.D.C. at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday afternoon was attended by a very large number of children, and also by a very large number of favoured adults.

The Illuminations

at night were not at all on such a magnificent scale as on Friday, but they were nevertheless very pretty; and even if those who turned out to see them, expecting to witness a repetition of the previous night's splendour, were a little disappointed, they were amply compensated by the beauty of

The Fireworks,

which the Japanese firms Kichi Sho and Nikko Yoko exhibited on the Bund foreshore. The display baffles all description. Not only were thousands of beautiful rockets sent up, but there were a number of set pieces which alone would have been worth going a long distance to see. Amongst these may be mentioned a very beautiful contrivance by which a fiery ball was discharged along the surface of the river, where it broke and sent a myriad of fiery fishes, lizards, and such things flying over the water. Then a number of fireworks arranged in the semblance of a tree were ignited and from the middle of the fiery foliage there issued out a demon, who spat fire, and danced and gamboled in a very lively fashion. Rockets and other fireworks were discharged from several other points; and it was a late hour before the streets were deserted.

Religious Services.

Very properly, such an interesting occasion was not allowed to go by without appropriate religious services being held in different churches in Shanghai. We have already referred to the *Te Deum* and High Mass celebrated on the morning of the Jubilee in the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew. In Trinity Cathedral special services were held on Sunday and were attended by large congregations. The Ven. Archdeacon Moule preached in the morning and the Ven. Archdeacon Thomson in the evening. At the Union Church the services were conducted by the Rev. J. Stevens in the morning and by the Rev. W. Muirhead, and the Rev. Dr. Edkins in the evening.

The Police Arrangements

during the two days' celebrations are worthy of the highest praise. It was very trying work for men and officers alike, but the

arduous duties were performed by all with the heartiest good will. Every man in the force was turned out, and most of them were kept on foot far longer than their usual spell of duty. Captain McEuen and the Inspectors were out at a very early hour on the Jubilee morning and did not leave the streets much before daylight on the following day, with but very short intervals for rest and refreshment during the whole of the long day. The order kept in the streets, considering the immense crowds of people who had to be controlled, was admirable, and was certainly as much to be attributed to the complete and satisfactory arrangements of the Police as to the natural good behaviour of

THE NATIVES,

praiseworthy in every respect though the conduct of the latter was. There must have been nearly 250,000 people in the streets on Jubilee Day, and yet there was no unnecessary pushing or crushing, and not a single fight was brought to the notice of the Police in any part of the Settlements. Crowds in European countries might, indeed, well take a lesson in good manners from the peaceful and well-behaved Chinese citizens of Shanghai. Most of the Native shops and houses along Nanking Road and the Bund were filled to overflowing with Natives in holiday attire, whose brilliant garb, especially that of the ladies, lent not a little to the brilliancy of those thoroughfares. The Taotai was prevented from witnessing the celebrations by the Native ceremonies in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday, but his three sons saw everything that was to be seen and were introduced to the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

THE JUBILEE TIFFIN

in the Central Hotel was very largely patronised and very general satisfaction was expressed at the excellence of the bill of fare provided by Mr. Reilly.

A FIREMEN'S DINNER,

for members of No. 2 Company and their friends, was held at the Central Hotel at 6.30 in the evening. Mr. J. Roberts, who presided, briefly proposed the health of the guests, coupling the toast with the name of Mr. Skinner, who, in responding, treated the company to a few highly interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Shanghai Fire Department.

Captain Browne of the P. & O. steamer *Ravenna* provided refreshments on board his fine vessel for the Firemen, and a number of residents also hospitably kept their houses open during the two days.

ACCIDENTS,

fortunately, were very few and none of them were of a serious nature; and it is a matter for congratulation that a similar immunity from thieves and pick-pockets has to be recorded.

ISSUE OF THE JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Municipal Notification appeared in the papers on 14th November informing the general public that the two-cents Jubilee Postage Stamps would be for sale at the Local Post Office on and after the 15th, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and that the number of stamps to be sold to each purchaser was limited to 250 or to the value of $5. These had to be paid for in dollar notes. Our reporter arrived on the scene at about 10.10 on Friday (18th Nov.). At that time there were about 200 Foreigners of all sorts, sizes, and nationalities, all pushing, hustling,—but all determined to have the first of the new stamps. Amongst those who surrounded the Post Office were a number of softer sex, who stood a very poor chance, therefore the great part of them kept out of the crowd. By 10.15 the crowd had increased, when carriages and jinrickshas lined each side of the street for a considerable distance, and the people were so

densely packed that those who had obtained an entrance to the small window, where it was only possible for one at a time to be served with the stamps, found it almost impossible to make an exit when served. About this time a Police Sergeant was sent on the scene to preserve order, and to keep the crowd back; but what was one in such a throng? However, the measure improved matters a little, for the Sergeant did his best. At 10.30 the crowd still increased, when the weaker went to the wall and the strong and burly had the best of it. The pushing, crowding, and striving began to subside at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, and by eleven the greater part of the Foreigners were served and the Chinese coolies, who were waiting at a respectable distance, commenced to get towards the Post Office compound. A brisk business was carried on till noon, by which time $2,900 worth were sold, and during the afternoon the Post-master was kept hard at work. The total issue of the Jubilee stamps was 360,000, and some 200,000 were taken by the public before the office closed on the first afternoon. During the following day, till 3.50 p.m., there was a continual demand, and at that time the last stamp of the Jubilee issue was sold. The whole passed through Mr. Römer's (the Post-master) hands, and during the two days he added to the Municipal revenue the sum of $6,191.26

The Children's Performance.

On Saturday the 18th, the little ones trooped down in hundreds to the Lyceum Theatre, where the A.D.C., always willing to amuse the Shanghai public, young and old, had provided a burlesque, followed by a real Christmas Harlequinade, for the special benefit of the youngsters. It was understood that no one but children and a few grown-up folk, selected to keep order and attend generally to the little ones, should be present, but when the curtain rose there were a good many adult residents present, including nearly all the members of the Consular Body. Needless to say there was a tremendous crowd of little people. In fact, shortly after 3.30 p.m., the hour at which the doors were opened, the building was packed in every part, it being estimated that upwards of 1,000 children witnessed the performance. The programme consisted of a burlesque entitled *The Patriot and the Pippin, or Harlequin Gessler and the Fair Rosetta,* an adaptation of a burlesque played by the A.D.C. in the spring of the year, followed by a genuine, old-fashioned Transformation Scene and Harlequinade. It was the first time our Amateur Dramatists ever attempted Pantomime, and their histrionic efforts in a new field could not have been made before a more delighted or appreciative audience than the throngs of applauding youngsters formed. The children were in a roar of laughter from beginning to end, and it was a real treat to hear them giving expression to their pleasure, and their joyous recognitions of school-fellows and playmates amongst the more juvenile performers. And not the least important section of the "cast" did those little people whose names figured on the programme form. The dancing was nearly all entrusted to them, and nothing prettier has ever been seen in Shanghai than the May-pole *ballet* or the *pas de quatre* at the opening of the Harlequinade. The following was the programme, which is well worth recording:—

SHANGHAI JUBILEE,

CHILDREN'S FÊTE.

Performance at the Lyceum Theatre
by the
Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai,
Saturday, 18th November, 1893, *at* 4 *P.M.*

BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME,

THE PATRIOT AND THE PIPPIN,

OR

HARLEQUIN GESSLER AND THE FAIR ROSETTA.

CHARACTERS.

GESSLER, the tyrannical Governor of Altorf who loses his *sway* on the mountains and gets *mair* than enough of his mountain's dew ... ...Mr. V. de Maire.

SARNEM, a *grey* visaged Jailor in a *black* suit, who fights till all is *blue* but yet is always done *brown* ... ...Mr. Umber.

WILLIAM TELL, the Patriot, who stirs up a *riot pat*, and is not *such* a fool as Gessler takes him for ... ...Mr. Super.

ALBERT CHEVALIER TELL, the Patriot's step-son, a *bright* little boy who has been taught to say "Yuss" ... ...Mr. Frank.

ERNI, another Patriot, who has to *hunt a* round for a sweetheart, but she will not *list to* a fellow like him ... ...Mr. E. Lister.

FURST, MELCHTAL, VERNER, } Patriots & Villians —though they don't look it ... . } Mr. Dawlish. Mr. Eggnogg. Mr. Chorister.

EMMA, Tell's wife and Albert's mother, who turns up her nose at Patriots ... ...Miss Dora Munday.

ROSETTA, daughter of Sarnem, who *aspires* to be the *belle* whom Albert can *ring* and *appeals* for no subscription ... ...Miss Dolly Pembroke.

THE BEAR, with a *grisly* taste for humanity ... ...Mr. Hercules.

CHUNKEY, AND CHEEKEY, } Members of the Altorf Tandem Club ... ... } Mr. Jack. Miss Jenny.

PEASANTS, CONSPIRATORS, etc.—Messrs. G. L. U. Potts, Sanford, Col. Hicks, Leslie, Macdonell, Ginger, Helmerding, Mario, Bacon, Fustian, Leon, Snodgrass, S. Peter, Giant.

FLOWER GIRLS—Misses Trews, Chimes, Totty Coughdrop, Winsor, Trevor.

MEMBERS OF THE BALLET—The Rising Jubilee Generation.

HARLEQUINADE.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

The Home of the "Gem of Purest Ray Serene, the Dark Unfathomed Caves of Ocean bear."

PAS DE QUATRE,

BY

Mdlles. MABEL, ANNIE, LILY, and MARGY.

HARLEQUIN ... ...Mr. V. de Maire.
CLOWN... ... ...Mr. Frank.
PANTALOON... ... ...Mr. Hercules.
COLUMBINE... ... ...Miss Jolliboy.

SCENIC ARTIST ... ...Mr. Prophet.
PROMPTER ... ...Mr. Fitz James.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR .. ..Comdr. Vela.
BALLET MASTER .. ..Mr. Wynn.
COSTUMIERS Messrs. Smallpage & Poole, and Zee A-sung.
(From special designs by Mr. Grove.)
LIME LIGHT ... ...Mr. Mann.
MACHINIST... ... ...Mr. R. Ping.
WIG MAKER ... ...Signor Franzini.
STAGE MANAGER.. ... ...Mr. D. Munday.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

BURLESQUE.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—Tell's Dwelling, with a view in Switzerland.

SCENE II.—Sarnem's Cottage.

SCENE III.—The Crags and Peaks.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—The Gates of Altorf.

SCENE II.—Market Place at Altorf.

HARLEQUINADE.

SCENE I.—Nanking Road, where the Pilots are *Mustered*.

SCENE II.—The Public Gardens, where the Fiancées are mustered.



DECENNIAL REPORT ON THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1882–1891.

BY

R. E. BREDON, COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

(*a.*) THE history of a decade is almost certain to be a record of ups and downs, of good and bad years, of prosperity at times for one set of interests with, perhaps at the same time, failure and loss in other lines.

The last decade closed in 1881, which was, if one might judge from Customs figures, an excellent year. It was a record year in the Custom House, for during it the best Revenue collection ever made in Shanghai up to that time was passed into the Imperial Treasury. A remarkable coincidence is that in 1891, the closing year of the decade I am now called upon to review, the largest Revenue ever collected here was brought to account.

From the beginning of 1882 every step seemed downward: the Revenue fell off, trade values declined, there was no money made, and times were generally bad.

In 1883 things got worse. There was a general collapse of all joint-stock enterprises, in which class of business Shanghai loves to interest itself. The silk business was very unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the efforts of a wealthy Chinese to "corner" the year's crop, which, however, he failed to accomplish; he fell badly, and carried with him a number of Native banks, whose failures caused almost a complete collapse of Native credit. Serious inundations in the northern provinces impoverished their inhabitants and left them with no money to spend. To make things worse Foreign complications were looming up, and French action on the southern frontiers had begun to cause some political uneasiness.

In 1884 the French operations, which were officially called reprisals, but to the ordinary eye presented nothing to distinguish them from war, were in full swing. But for them the year would probably have been a good one, and even considering all the circumstances, was not a very bad one.

1885 opened badly. The port was more or less blockaded and things looked very serious until a quite unexpected peace in spring suddenly cleared the atmosphere, though Anglo-Russian troubles then existing, which might have involved China too, kept back the returning tide of prosperity for a short time. However, by the end of the year things were more serene, and trade began to manifest in various ways its return to and increased flow in regular channels—an improvement which continued during the two succeeding years. Trade values, as shown by gross figures, gradually rose until, in 1891, Shanghai did a trade worth *Hk. Tls.* 165,000,000, and collected the unparalleled Revenue of nearly *Hk. Tls.* 7,000,000. I use gross figures, and I say Shanghai did the trade and practically all of it: I do so advisedly, because the gross trade which Shanghai does is the best guide to what North

China is doing and capable of doing; for, excepting the small amount used locally, the bulk of the produce which comes here from Chinese ports or Foreign countries goes away again by some channel—the ocean, the river, or the creeks,—in a vessel which may be a large steamer or may be little more than a sampan.

There is no doubt that the Franco-Chinese war and the questions, national and international, which it raised were the most interesting features of the period. Happily, all the questions which arose disappeared before some fortuitous combination of circumstances ere they reached the stage where formal settlement was demanded or serious international issues raised. Of those which had an international interest, I may mention (1°) the question of the right of vessels of what I may call, for want of a more precise name, a belligerent power to pass under a neutral flag on the eve, if not in the face, of hostile operations, but in the absence of a declaration of war, when there was a strong presumption that the municipal law of the neutral would not allow them to enter its own ports with its own flag; (2°) the question of the right of blockade and search without formal declaration of war; (3°) the right to declare coal and food products, even to a modified extent, contraband of war; (4°) the right of China to completely bar the approaches to Treaty ports as a measure of self-defence; (5°) the status of Foreign settlements in China *vis-à-vis* both belligerents and having regard to exterritorial rights; and (6°) the rights of the French Government, of its sole motion, to transfer the protection of such interests as it has in the settlement at Shanghai south of the Yang-king-pang to another power, and the extent to which that protection could fairly go. All these questions have, happily, now only an academic interest, to which international jurists may devote their attention before they possibly come up to be seriously dealt with at some late, and we hope remote, date.

The Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention negotiated in London in 1885, by which the control of all taxation on Foreign opium was placed under the charge of the Inspectorate, was an event which had a general Chinese rather than a local Shanghai interest; but it certainly made international business much more easy of management here, as the bickerings between Likin officials and municipal authorities was a constant source of ill-feeling, the removal of which has cut a good deal of ground from under the feet of officials who wanted occasion for energetic action.

(*b.*) Regarding the channels in which the trade runs, I cannot record any special or startling feature. The sources from which China draws her Foreign fabrics and the countries which take the surplus of her home products remain to all intents and purposes as they were 30 years ago. There are little increases here and little fallings away elsewhere, but in the main commerce runs much in the same directions as of old. As to distributing channels for our Foreign Imports and collecting routes for the Native produce which Shanghai imports merely to re-export, they remain principally what they have been for years—the waterways of this province and of the provinces adjoining. It seems that the Outward Transit Pass is, owing to the facilities afforded by special provisions at Chinkiang, becoming a much more generally used means of covering inland produce to Shanghai. The Passes are issued here and the goods brought to Chinkiang by Native vessels and thence hither by the river steamers. I have no doubt that these arrangements tend to facilitate and increase the movement of Native produce. As to the import of what we may call the staple articles of Foreign origin, such as Cotton Piece Goods, Metals, and so on, the figures of the decade show that the demand for them continues. There are no indications of its falling away, no signs to make one fear that the trade will in the early future decay;

on the other hand, there is, except in a few articles, nothing to justify an early or heavy increased need for such Imports.

The points which seem to me most interesting in connexion with Foreign trade are: (1°) the tendency to increased interchange of products with Japan; (2°) the growing demand for certain fabrics of Indian manufacture; (3°) the appearance of Russia as a competitor in the Kerosene Oil trade; (4°) the falling off in the demand for China Tea for English consumption; (5°) the demand for Foreign use of a number for China products, no one of which, perhaps, as yet shows a high figure, but which in the aggregate help to keep up and increase the value of China's Export trade, and the manipulation and working thereof by Foreign machinery, mainly rendered practicable and assisted by Customs liberality of procedure, as an influence tending to develop the Export trade; (6°) the growth during recent years of what we may call Government business; (7°) the different manner in which trade is now done, which has elevated the commission broker to the place the merchant prince formerly occupied—for this the violent and unfathomable fluctuations of the silver exchange are in a large degree responsible; and (8°) the deterioration in the quality of Chinese manufactured produce, which is injuring China's reputation and tending to exclude its manufactured products from certain markets.

I propose to enlarge upon these several points *seriatim*. Japan appears here as a competitor in China with European countries and with Native workmen. She sends to meet their European equivalents: Cotton Piece Goods, not infrequently made of Chinese Cotton; Cotton woven fabrics, such as Socks, Singlets, Towels, Handkerchiefs; Matches, which are common, but cheap enough to have driven away a good deal of the European—principally Swedish—Match business; Soap of the Foreign type—from the common yellow bar to the boxed scented tablet,—a keen competitor with the cheap German products; Sulphuric Acid; and gingham and alpaca Umbrellas with fancy handles. Of the Japanese wares which compete with Chinese-produced similar articles, I may instance Camphor; Dye-stuff; Fans; Copper and Copperware (of the former a good deal is believed to be purchased on official account); vegetable Medicines; Fishery Products; various edible Fungi; Paper; Porcelain and Earthenware; Coal (mostly for use of steamers, but locally freely used for household purposes by Foreigners); Charcoal; and Planks and Boards of cheap soft Timber. It is noticeable that a large and increasing quantity is imported from Japan of a stuff called Star Aniseed, which is, I believe, poisonous when used even in a very moderate quantity. Of this article—called by the learned *Illicium anisatum*, and in Chinese and Japanese *Mang-ts'ao* (莽草) and *Skimmi* respectively—nearly 1,000 piculs more were carried to Shanghai in 1891 than in the previous year, when about 6,000 piculs came in. True Star Aniseed, which is a harmless condiment, is only exported from one Chinese port, Pakhoi, and the plant which produces it—*Illicium verum*—is not believed by botanists to exist in Japan. Still, the Japanese official trade returns give as shipped to China and Hongkong—almost certainly for Chinese use—nearly 13,000 piculs per annum of this spurious product under the name of Star Aniseed. As a customer, Japan takes from China, for use in her recently established factories, the bulk of China's Raw Cotton export.

The Indian Cotton Goods trade and its growth are the leading features of the last few years' trade. Piece Goods come in small quantities, tending during later years to increase; *T*-Cloths seem to arrive in a more rapidly growing quantity; and Sheetings make some showing; but the figures of Cotton Yarn are marvellous. From 1 million taels' worth in 1885 the trade grew to be worth 10 millions

in 1891, and this, too, without in any way cutting into the trade in English or Dutch Yarn. Interior markets consume nearly the entire import, as the people around Shanghai do not care to use the Indian Yarn, finding it too coarse for their work. Many think that the growth of the Indian and Japanese trade with China is due to the fact that both are silver-using countries, and that China can deal more advantageously with those who will take payment in her own currency than with gold-standard countries. I believe there is something, perhaps much, in this argument; but at the same time I think it would not be justifiable, on so comparatively short experience, to jump to the conclusion that community of silver use is the sole cause influencing the trade. Keenness in production, amounting probably to over-production, which is a very likely result in a new trade which has given promise of success from the start, has of late, it seems, driven a good deal of Cotton produce to China, as the only market, at prices which have been anything but remunerative.

The import of Kerosene Oil rose from, roughtly speaking, 9,000,000 gallons in 1882 to 35,000,000 gallons in 1891. Russian Oil appeared first in 1889 in sufficient quantities to make it desirable that we should keep separate account of it. Since then about one-third of the total import in each year has been Russian, although during 1891 the proportion has been, owing to a very large import of American Oil, somewhat less. A movement is no foot for the introduction of tank steamers to convey Oil here in bulk, beginning with Russin Oil from Batoum, but no doubt to be followed by steamers carrying American Oil from the Atlantic seaboard. It is stated that as a consequence of the adoption of this new method of carriage, Oil can be delivered to consumers at 30 per cent. under present prices. A small quantity of Kerosene from Peru arrived in 1891. I am told that it was superior in quality, but understand that the venture was not sufficiently remunerative to lead one to expect much more Peruvian Oil here at an early date.

The Tea trade is a question for all China rather than one for Shanghai alone, but as most of the dealers have their principal business centres here, one hears the question of China Tea and its future very frequently discussed. That there is a falling off in the Tea trade is unquestionable, and that the tendency is towards further diminution may be equally true; but at the same time it is in the English market only that China Tea has suffered, and, so far, not in the markets of other countries. I have had drawn up two tables, which are appended; the first shows the total export of Tea from China for 12 years, with the destination; the second shows the export from the Tea-exporting ports of these provinces.

TEA SHIPPED FROM CHINA.

YEAR.		DESTINATION AND QUANTITY.						
English.	Chinese.	Russia.	Great Britain.	United States of America.	British Colonies.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	DUTY.
		Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Hk.Tls.*
1880.....	Kuang Hsü, 6th year...	357,325	1,112,874	269,740	343,873	13,306	2,097,118	4,800,154
1881.....	„ 7th „ ...	380,714	1,043,326	337,942	358,973	16,517	2,137,472	4,873,434
1882.....	„ 8th „ ...	386,914	1,015,744	261,284	331,910	18,299	2,017,151	4,626,726
1883.....	„ 9th „ ...	404,478	1,009,499	254,079	298,862	20,406	1,987,324	4,552,438
1884.....	„ 10th „ ...	448,334	961,216	273,255	315,012	18,401	2,016,218	4,575,053
1885.....	„ 11th „ ...	432,315	1,011,666	286,744	376,578	21,448	2,128,751	4,789,665
1886.....	„ 12th „ ...	599,177	949,537	304,464	329,964	34,153	2,217,295	4,856,402
1887.....	„ 13th „ ...	607,376	793,747	274,113	410,153	67,648	2,153,037	4,753,158
1888.....	„ 14th „ ...	675,177	688,216	302,071	421,726	80,362	2,167,552	4,634,860
1889.....	„ 15th „ ...	536,494	603,738	296,148	370,350	70,601	1,877,331	4,096,106
1890.....	„ 16th „ ...	585,349	433,964	268,141	320,994	56,948	1,665,396	3,588,598
1891.....	„ 17th „ ...	636,407	411,284	275,697	357,140	69,506	1,750,034	3,743.008

TEA EXPORTED FROM KIUKIANG, WUHU, AND SHANGHAI.

YEAR.	KIUKIANG.	WUHU.	SHANGHAI.	TOTAL.	DUTY.
	Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Hk.Tls.*
1880...	261,496	2,188	4,013	267,697	651,291
1881...	274,085	2,667	4,843	281,595	688,738
1882...	280,038	2,040	9,716	291,794	704,897
1883...	278,148	1,739	6,866	286,753	674,469
1884...	279,001	3,379	7,562	289,942	688,318
1885...	285,619	2,921	7,732	296,272	697,062
1886...	307,095	2,262	6,973	316,330	724,718
1887...	276,615	1,764	6,223	284,602	643,422
1888...	278,042	1,996	3,809	283,847	615,995
1889...	280,705	2,351	3,083	286,139	655,675
1890...	242,715	2,280	3,046	248,041	591,386
1891...	249,983	2,323	1,355	253,661	601,873

Many suggestions have been made with a view to improving the trade with Great Britain, but those who offer them are apt to lose sight of the fact that it is a matter of comparative indifference to China whether her Tea finds its market in London or elsewhere, and that in doing anything to increase the English trade other interests must be kept in view. The suggestions made are mainly two—improved quality and reduced taxation. On general principles, improvement of quality is an absolute necessity, and the keeping up of a high standard should be urged on the Chinese in season and out of season, not only with a view to bidding for more English custom, but to insure the continuance of trade with those countries which show an inclination to stick to China Tea. To attempt to change methods and to assimilate her products in flavour or strength to those of India and Ceylon would be fatal to the trade. China can never hope to produce a Tea which will compare with Indian according to the only standard which now seems to be applicable in England—the standard of strength, the capacity to colour, to a certain point of darkness, so many gallons of water for each pound of Tea. She can only hope and strive to cultivate a taste for a well-flavoured and wholesome Tea, and to win the average British Tea-drinker back from the acrid decoction which, even in the better class of houses, is nowadays served as Tea. That the Duty, maritime and inland, on China Tea is high is unquestionable; but that China would gain anything at present by reducing it is another matter. There is no immediate call for reduction except from the English market. Let us make a calculation, taking the figures of 1891 as our basis, to show the arguments which may be assumed to occur to the Chinese mind regarding reduction of Duty. Let us suppose China reduced the Duty on Tea 50 per cent. all round, as some people say must be the least done. That will mean that China in 1891 would, at the reduced rate, have collected *Hk.Tls.* 1,871,504, or half what she actually got. On the other hand, let us assume that the trade with Great Britain had utterly disappeared—which it is quite unlikely it ever will,—and that China collected at the present rate on the balance, which she can so far fairly do, then she would have received for Tea Duties in 1891 *Hk.Tls.* 2,714,798. Can one wonder that, in face of such a calculation, and with no certainty that the reduction will lead to an increased English trade. China should hesitate to reduce the Duty, and especially when many of the best buyers tell us that entire abolition of all Chinese Duties would not put China on even terms with Indian Tea in popular favour—and that has to be considered as well as laying-down price. I have myself a hope that there will always be a demand in England for a certain amount of China Tea; and I hold that the recent depression has produced at least one good effect—it has induced buyers to make their purchases on a more rational system. Reduction of Duty, if made at all, should be made in inland taxation instead of in the maritime Duty. I can imagine when such a suggestion is made to a provincial authority, his replying: "That's all very fine; you want to keep all that goes into your pocket and you want to be generous with what should go into mine!" This argument, specious as it looks, is groundless. The inland taxation, owing to the Transit Pass system, can never exceed 50 per cent. of the maritime Duty. If we reduce

the Duty 50 per cent., we at once reduce the inland taxation to the same extent; and I say to my provincial friend, "It is more for the interest of the country that you should willingly reduce 50 per cent., leaving me as I am, than that I should force you to do so at a cost of 50 per cent. of my income."

A number of articles are now beginning to make a showing in the Returns to which 10 years ago little attention was paid. This is due to the fact that they can now be sent out of China in a more convenient and portable form and prepared to some extent to resist the deterioration of the voyage, being at the same time packed in a reduced bulk, so as to enable them to be carried at minimum freight charges. The establishment of filatures, in which we allow reeling to be done under the repacking rules liberally read has established quite a valuable trade in the waste of Silk, a commodity which hitherto was thrown aside as valueless. The public packing establishments have pushed the trade in Hides, Feathers, Bristles, Skins, Furs, and Raw Cotton, because they can be now sent from here in marketable form and in packages giving the goods the best chance of arriving sound. I consider these establishments in respectable hands very worthy of encouragement.

I am sure the system the Government at present adopts in letting out its contracts for arms, munitions, and material tends to hamper the progress of the more ordinary, perhaps more legitimate, forms of commercial enterprise. In the majority of cases the power to do such business, on the Chinese side, is in the hands of people with whom terms can be arranged promising a larger profit than can be attained in ordinary business transactions with merchants, though I believe the profits to the Foreigner in such cases tend to diminish. The whole system of arms selling, syndicate pushing, and loan mongering, and the toadying of officialdom which it involves, cannot but have a deteriorating effect on mercantile *morale*. I have no doubt that the interests of ordinary commerce are occasionally sacrificed to keep on the right side of those who have favours in the way of contracts to bestow. I wish it to be understood that this statement is made broadly general, and not with any particular reference. Indeed, it applies to houses big and little, quite irrespective of nationality or position.

In old times business was done in Shanghai by men having command of large capital, who brought heavy consignments here and stored them till there was a chance of sale, or they bought goods and sent them home to find a market. Now a very large and increasing amount of Foreign produce is bought on commission, orders being conveyed abroad by telegram and the tael price and rate of exchange being settled before the order is despatched. Similarly, the Silk trade is largely done now on orders from Europe, and purchases from the Chinese merchant are not completed until the finance of the transaction is definitely arranged and the laying-down cost calculated to a fraction of a penny. The daily or hourly fluctuations of exchange may have made this necessary, but the system entails consequences anything but desirable. It facilitates the carrying on of trade with small or almost no capital; it promotes a sharpness in business and a keenness in competition which tend to make getting business a more important consideration than how it is got; and it renders it necessary, too, for us Customs people to be far more watchful of frauds than in days when the Chinese trade was confined to men of more means and making larger profits, to whom there was not the same temptation to take advantage of us as when business is done on a fine margin not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1877, in discussing with the head of a prominent house a commercial question *à propos* of what Chinese authorities would do in a certain hypothetical contingency, I said: "You cannot expect to know until you seriously raise the question. I

should think it would pay you to risk a few thousand dollars to see how your enterprise would turn out." His reply was: "We don't feel like risking anything nowadays." This reply, as I honestly and firmly believe, represents as truly the mercantile spirit in China in 1891 as it did in 1877. A British diplomatist is reported to have recently suggested that people are beginning to think that Government support should take the place of individual enterprise in Foreign trade. I have for years held that opinion. Shanghai and Hongkong give abundant proof that they are not afraid to take risks, especially if the banks will help them; but of what kind? I am quite sure enterprises have of recent years come to nothing in China which 30 years ago would have been successful in the hands of men who had more money and were less afraid to use it.

On many sides I hear protests against the Chinese manner of preparing staple Exports. The Silk buyers all say the Silk now put on the market is not at all up to the quality of earlier years. The originators of the principal chops which made their reputation have passed away, and their successors have not taken the pride in keeping them up which used to be the characteristic of the respectable Chinese merchant of earlier times. There is little, if any, question that in no part of the globe can finer Silk be produced than in this province of Kiangsu and the adjoining part of Chehkiang. Yet Chinese Silk is now not bought for its own good qualities, but merely to make good the deficiencies of other places of production. The American market takes little Chinese Silk, and what it does take is only used for thread, not for woven fabrics. On the other hand, the Japanese export of Silk, which is intrinsically no better than, nor so good as, Chinese, has since the commencement of international trade increased tenfold, solely because Japan has been swift to adopt all that Western science can teach as to improvements in the raising of silkworms and all the inventions which Western art has devised for making the best of their delicate products. In such measures the Government has always led. The same measures are open to China, and at no great expense. Let us hope she will not allow a long period to elapse before bestirring herself in this regard. The trade, happily, has not yet seriously fallen off, as the Tea trade has; but it should be pushed, so that each succeeding year shows a larger export at a higher price. To be at a standstill is not enough.

In Straw Braid also the tendency to slovenly production and the squeezing of material is producing a plait not nearly so marketable as what appeared some years ago.

One would imagine that there was no limit to the growth of the carrying trade when one sees the number of vessels and the increased tonnage which comes here every year. The British flag still holds a pre-eminency, which it seems slow to yield, in the Foreign trade, 47 per cent. of the entire Foreign tonnage with Foreign countries being under that flag, although other maritime nations have not been idle. In 1886 the Germans started a Government subsidised line of monthly steamers to Bremen, and we are now promised a subsidised Austrian line from Trieste *viâ* Bombay, to commence running early in 1892. The competition has brought freights very low, as low once or twice as 15*s.* a ton to London, and quite ordinarily 25*s.* This has not made any decrease in the tonnage, so we may assume that even these low rates are not unremunerative. The Chinese flag has not attained the position in the coast trade which it was expected to reach. The great company, with its privileges, has had its vicissitudes, and frequent changes of management have not mended matters. I have reason to think that a more liberal policy regarding the use of the dragon flag would make its appearance more common. The Chinese seem anxious to own steamers, and it is an open secret that several

Foreign-flagged coasters are almost entirely Chinese owned. The Commissioner who will write the Report for 1901 will probably have to record a decided change in Chinese administration of commercial enterprises, which will then probably have come to be run more on business principles and to be less dependent on official patronage and control.

(c.) To answer the query as to the growth or decrease of Revenue, I can hardly do better than refer to the Table No. VII, *b.*, on page 262 of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports" for 1891. That sets forth in comparative form the Duties collected during each year from 1882 to 1891 inclusive. A glance at it will show that it naturally subdivides itself into two equal periods of five years, the first five being those in which we collected Duty only, and the last five those in which we also collected the Likin, on Opium. If we deduct the Likin from the totals of the last five years, and compare the average annual collection of Duties only, we shall find that the yearly average of the last five years is at least half a million taels above that of the first five. Taking the Import columns and applying the same test, we shall find that, even allowing that 1891 is a phenomenal year which we cannot always expect to see equalled, the increase under this heading runs very much on the same lines as that of the general total. From the standpoint of a political economist, one should not perhaps congratulate a country on getting an increasing amount of a trade-hampering Duty such as Export Duty is believed to be; but we in China can view it with more satisfaction, as showing an increasing Export trade. The increase of income from this source is due to a larger Export, not to a higher rate of taxation, for the Duty rate has always been the same. Opium Duty has fallen off, not so rapidly as was expected, but still quick enough. The tendency is, no doubt towards a diminished import of Indian Opium; but if it only comes slowly and gradually, it looks as if other trade would by degrees make good the amount which the Opium Duty now contributes to the total annual Revenue, so that perhaps in time China will be none the worse when, or if, it entirely disappears.

(d.) To show succinctly the Foreign Opium business of the decade, I have prepared the following brief table, giving the quantity and estimated value (Duty, but not Likin, paid) of all the Opium imported here during each year, irrespective of class :—

Year.	Quanitity.	Value.
	Piculs.	*Hk.Tls.*
1882.....	45,245.98	18,776,624
1883.....	46,178.02	17,367,739
1884.....	42,385.35	16,325,703
1885.....	41,495.88	15,628,531
1886.....	42,042.40	15,426,450
1887.....	40,561.51	14,244,361
1888.....	38,432.62	14,407,218
1889.....	34,557.98	12,800,688
1890.....	36,538.42	12,522,923
1891.....	37,163.46	12,392.853

It will be observed that while the quantity of Opium imported has only fallen about 15 or 16 per cent., the fall in value has been twice as great proportionately. In fact, the price at which Foreign Opium has now to be delivered in China is so unremunerative that Indian merchants find it hard enough to meet even a falling demand. Strong memorials have been presented to the Indian Government in favour of lightening the Indian taxation. In 1890 a reduction of 50 rupees per chest was made, but the merchants tell me it is not enough. In the Bombay merchants' memorial to the Government of India figures are set forth which show that dealers can only under favourable circumstances make the cost of the Opium by selling it at present prices, and they indicate that before very long many of them will have to go out of the trade.

The falling off in the import of Opium has been chiefly in Malwa; it has been considerably less in the figures for Bengal Opium.

The prices have fallen in the case of Malwa, generally speaking, to the extent of Tls. 100 a chest, and in Bengal Opium the drop in price has been, roundly, about Tls. 70. Quotations for new Malwa, as taken from the trade reports of the day, varied during the first half of 1882 from Tls. 440 to Tls. 485 a chest, while the price of old drug during the same period was put down at Tls. 480 to Tls. 525. There was a very remarkable drop in prices in the second half of 1882, when the quotations for new Malwa on the 31st December 1882 were given as Tls. 395 to Tls. 410; and for old, as Tls. 410 to Tls. 420. From this decline there has never since been complete recovery. There have been rises and falls in price since —a remarkable rise to Tls. 480, which turned out to be chiefly on paper, having taken place at the end of 1888; but the whole tendency of the last three years is to very low rates. Quotations at date of writing are for new Malwa, Tls. 360 to Tls. 367; and for old, Tls. 380 to Tls. 400.

Patna was quoted in the first half of 1882 at Tls. 431, and at the end of 1891 at Tls 360. It maintained its price fairly till about 1885, since which period it has been gradually falling.

The consumption of Foreign Opium no doubt tends to diminish owing to the increased Native supply, and this I conceive to be the great influence Indian Opium has to contend with. I cannot see that the increased Chinese taxation which the SALISBURY-TSENG Convention sanctioned—and in several provinces it is a question if there was any increase—has had much, if anything, to do *per se* either with the reduced import or the fallen price. It is dangerous to prophesy unless one is quite sure, but I do not anticipate the early extinction of the Indian Opium trade which many people look for. I believe I am justified in stating that Indian Opium can be produced at least as cheaply as Chinese. The British public who care anything about Indian finance cautions the Indian Government not to count too much on its Opium revenue, believing it to be an unreliable support, and advises it to provide gradually, and as may be possible, from other sources, income to take its place. A certain party of some strength, to whom finance is a secondary matter, is pressing India on moral grounds to divest itself of all official connexion with the Opium traffic. The merchants are vigorously protesting that in view of the existing conditions, the present high Indian taxation tends to kill the trade. All these influences incline towards reduction of Indian taxation and to its ultimate complete extinction. This will be accomplished gradually, perhaps slowly, but, I think, certainly. On the other hand, China has only quite recently shown any inclination to seriously take Native Opium taxation in hand. The opening of Chung-king and the placing of a Maritime Customs establishment there ought to be a great step towards guarding one of the main lines on which the Native Opium trade used to run at will with almost complete freedom from Government control. As the Native Opium trade shows sign of growing it is sure to be increasingly taxed—at any rate at first,—either imperially or, more likely, provincially. That such should not occur would be contrary to all Chinese tradition. Seeing that Chinese Opium is more expensive to produce and will tend to rise in price as quality improves, that carriage of it is expensive, and that taxation may be expected to increase, I anticipate that before long good Native Opium rising and Indian falling in price will meet at only such a disparity of value as will give some chance in the competition for the Indian product. China, of course, will have it in her power to accord such favourable treatment to Native drug as will

place it in a more advantageous position in the market than Indian drug; but, considering everything, I do not look on the extinction of the Indian Opium business as likely to be a very early event, and it will not be for the interest either of India or China that the Indian Opium trade and revenue should disappear too quickly.

We have really no means beyond Native opinion of forming any precise idea of the amount of Native Opium which finds its way to Shanghai, for only an infinitesimal amount of what gets here comes through the Foreign Customs, though that amount during 1891, owing to the opening of Chungking, ran up suddenly—179 piculs having come in in a few months. The bulk of the Native Opium which reaches Shanghai is what is called Tang-shan (陽山) Opium. This Opium is produced in Honan, Shansi, and Shantung, and is the *Pei-t'u* (北土), or northern Opium, of some ports. It gets its local name from the fact that it pays its Duties at a place called Tang-shan, in the Hsü-chou (徐州) prefecture, in the north-west of Kiangsu province. I am told that Native Opium pays at Tang-shan about Tls. 40 a chest, and has labels attached which free it all over the province. As a result, nearly all the northern Opium which comes here comes free of taxation, and the Native offices consequently take no cognizance of it whatever—they are purely revenue, not statistical, establishments. Besides the Tang-shan Opium, there is on the market a good deal of what is called *Ch'uan-t'u* (川土), or Szechwan Opium, most of which is produced in that province, but some also no doubt comes from Yunnan and Kweichow. Under recent regulations, Opium from Szechwan pays a total Duty of Tls. 64 odd a chest, in three payments, one of which, amounting to something over Tls. 4, represents Likin, and the balance, paid in instalments of Tls. 20 at port of export and Tls. 40 at first port of re-entry, represents Customs Duty, for all of which payments certifying labels are attached to the Opium. These payments made and duly certified, the Opium is entitled to pass free of further taxation all over the Empire. This is practically the Treaty system for the Foreign drug adapted for the Native, and both Szechwan and Tang-shan having this label protection, it looks as if the system was approved and gives a prospect of its being further extended.

A well-informed Opium merchant tells me that at present the total amount of Native Opium of all kinds which comes to Shanghai is 10,000 piculs, of which about 75 per cent. is Tang-shan Opium, 15 per cent. Szechwan Opium, and 10 per cent. Opium paste (*Tu-chiang*, 土漿), *i.e.*, the Opium pulp in a very crude state. The latter variety comes principally from Tai-chou (台州) and Hsiang-shan (象山), in the Chehkiang province. The values I am given for Native Opium, expressed in Shanghai taels, are: Tang-shan, Tls. 290 a picul; Szechwan, Tls. 280 a picul; and Opium paste, Tls. 240 a picul.

The prices of Opium, Native and Foreign, are all given in Shanghai taels, that being the currency in which the trade is done and prices quoted. In making comparisons, however, it must be borne in mind that Foreign Opium prices are Duty and Likin not paid; Native Opium prices are free of all liability to Duty or Likin. Though prices are given in Shanghai taels, Customs values are given in Haikwan currency.

(e.) The average value of the Haikwan tael during 1882 was 5*s.* 8½*d.* From that date onward its value in gold currency has been gradually declining, slowly during the years 1883 and 1884, but more rapidly afterwards. The lowest point was reached in 1888, when the average value was 4*s.* 8⅜*d.*, which puts the Shanghai currency tael at an equivalent of about 4*s.* 2¼*d.* (*Shanghai Tls.* 111.4 = *Hk. Tls.*

100). In consequence of American legislation during 1890, silver values went up, and in the autumn of that year touched a point they had not seen for years: the Shanghai tael was for a very short time exchangeable for over 5*s.* 3*d.*, and the average Haikwan tael value for the year was 5*s.* 2¼*d.* Since then it has been falling, sometimes at a quiet pace, occasionally by jumps, until at the end of 1891 the Shanghai tael is barely worth 4*s.* 3*d.*, with a Haikwan equivalent of about 4*s.* 8½*d.* The market, too, is falling, and we have every chance of seeing silver before long at an unprecedentedly low figure. During the early years of the decade silver came to China from Foreign countries; of late, certainly during 1890 and 1891, the current has been the other way, and silver has been freely shipped abroad, especially to India.

A Shanghai tael of silver in the first half of 1882 exchanged for 1,535 copper cash; since then it has been gradually exchanged for a smaller amount. The lowest quotations were in 1890, when the value of a tael was 1,330 cash; subsequently cash became a little cheaper, and tend to become more so. During 1891 one could get 1,370 cash for a tael, at which point exchange stands at the end of the year. Chinese opinion holds that the present dearness of cash is due to the fact that there are in circulation a smaller number *per capita* of the population, because the supply of copper at the disposal of the Government for coinage purposes is insufficient to meet the popular demand.

It would be impossible in the space at my disposal to discuss the influences which tell on the movements and value of the precious metals in China, even if, writing with only the trade of a single port before me, I am in a position which qualifies me to do so. I can only say that in the general opinion a tael of silver buys as much produce now as it did when it had a higher sterling value. This, I believe, is a fair general statement. Commodities of course can be shown which cannot now be bought for the same number of taels that would have bought them in 1882; but in such cases, or the majority of them, I think it will be found that rise of price is due to other causes than a decline in the purchasing power of silver owing to its bearing a smaller value relatively to gold. An intelligent Native says that, as regards prices, a man who has an income of Tls. 100 a year can now buy a greater quantity of useful articles than he could with the same money 10 years ago. He says the tendency of Foreign trade has been to raise the standard of Chinese comfort by not only placing Foreign products on the market at a low price, but also by reducing the price of Chinese articles.

(f.) Regarding balance of trade, which a late Statistical Secretary brought into prominence in the annual Reports, I can hardly do better than append here the balance of this port for the whole 10 years under review, which Mr. Smollett Campbell, our Deputy Commissioner, has worked out and shown in a very lucid table.

Imports.

	1882. *Hk.Tls.*	1883. *Hk.Tls.*	1884. *Hk.Tls.*	1885. *Hk.Tls.*	1886. *Hk.Tls.*	1887. *Hk.Tls.*	1888. *Hk.Tls.*	1889. *Hk.Tls.*	1890. *Hk.Tls.*	1891. *Hk.Tls.*
Net Foreign Imports, market value ...	15,045,346	11,461,309	7,467,896	15,771,042	14,356,089	15,813,446	23,282,599	14,412,486	14,379,701	17,928,346
Net Native do. do. ...	9,443,055	5,516,709	6,878,211	7,611,501	7,058,374	6,221,766	6,189,135	7,748,905	7,883,415	7,212,957
Net Imports.....	24,488,401	16,978,018	14,346,107	23,382,543	21,414,443	22,035,212	29,471,734	22,161,391	22,263,116	25,141,303
Deduct Duties paid at Shanghai	3,124,454	2,782,683	2,702,549	3,333,364	3,219,603	3,175,439	3,509,318	2,977,896	3,420,333	3,911,137
Net Imports, *minus* Duty.....	21,363,947	14,195,335	11,643,558	20,049,179	18,194,840	18,859,773	25,962,416	19,183,495	18,842,783	21,230,166
Deduct 7 per cent. for importers' profit, etc.....	1,495,476	993,673	815,049	1,403,443	1,273,639	1,320,184	1,817,369	1,342,845	1,318,995	1,486,112
Imports, Value at Moment of Landing	19,868.471	13,201,662	10,828,509	18,645,736	16,921,201	17,539,589	24,145,047	17,840,650	17,523,788	19,744,054

Exports.

	1882. *Hk.Tls.*	1883. *Hk.Tls.*	1884. *Hk.Tls.*	1885. *Hk.Tls.*	1886. *Hk.Tls.*	1887. *Hk.Tls.*	1888. *Hk.Tls.*	1889. *Hk.Tls.*	1890. *Hk.Tls.*	1891. *Hk.Tls.*
Original Exports, market value.....	25,680,783	23,341,824	26,603,194	26,880,395	30,233,980	30,196,603	32,803,460	38,136,092	30,200,356	40,833,720
Add Duty paid at Shanghai	879,429	689,477	790,874	703,821	897,731	994,656	985,660	1,165,802	829,432	1,241,833
Exports *plus* Duty.....	26,560,212	24,031,301	27,394,068	27,584,216	31,131,711	31,191,259	33,789,120	39,301,894	31,029,788	42,075,553
Add 8 per cent. on market value for exporters' profit, etc.....	2,054,463	1,867,346	2,128,256	2,150,432	2,418,718	2,415,728	2,624,277	3,050,887	2,416,028	3,266,698
Exports, Value at Moment of Shipment.....	28,614,675	25,898,647	29,522,324	29,734,648	33,550,429	33,606,987	36,413,397	42,352,781	33,445,816	45,342,251
Exports exceed Imports by	8,746,204	12,696,985	18,693,815	11,088,912	16,629,228	16,067,398	12,268,350	24,512,131	15,922,028	25,598,197

If we may assume that a large statistical balance in favour of Exports and an increasing value figure in that branch of trade, with Import values at the same time almost stationary, are unmistakeable proof of prosperity, I can hardly imagine any much more satisfactory showing than this table makes. Still, it is only fair to say that we should not build all our estimates of the prosperity of the China trade on such a table, prepared to show the exchange of commodities at a single port, even if that port does represent 50 per cent. of the whole trade of China. It must be borne in mind that each port's "Exports" mean goods sea-borne from that port for the first time, and do not include goods which have come in through the Foreign Customs from other ports, and which when going out hence are called "Re-exports." Also it should be noted that our port Exports include Exports to other Chinese ports, whereas the somewhat similar table which the Statistical Secretary annually appends to his Report for the trade of all China includes under the heading of Exports produce to Foreign destinations only.

(*g*.) and (*h*.) No Report on Shanghai would be complete which did not make some remarks on the growth and development of the Foreign Settlements. The Foreign population of the Settlements north of the Yangkingpang shows a healthy increase during the decade of about 74 per cent., there being 3,821 resident Foreigners in 1890, against 2,197 in 1880. Of adult males alone the increase is 55 per cent.; there is a greater increase in women (95 per cent.) and children (97 per cent.), from which we may safely presume that the Foreign residents include many more married people than before. This is in part due to the fact that conditions of life here become more and more suitable to the bringing up of families, but mainly for the reason that fortune has of late years been fickle and the competence which is needful to enable the European to bid goodbye to China is becoming more difficult to get and still more difficult to keep. There are now to be found in Shanghai fair opportunities for what I may call good middle-class education, with possibly even better than that in the line of languages and accomplishments —to be expected in a community where every nationality is represented and where the religious educational establishments are so strong.

The Native population has increased in a less degree—56 per cent. It numbered 168,129 in 1890, against 107,812 in 1880. The house accommodation does not seem to have kept pace with the population, the increase of rateable houses being only 32 per cent. for Foreign and 37 per cent. for Native dwellings, while the assessed rental is only 18 per cent. more for the former and 45 per cent. more for the latter. The assessment of land has been raised to more than twice its 1882 value, the increase being 113 per cent., representing an aggregate of Tls. 17,204,258 for 1890, as against Tls. 8,063,590 for 1880, or an average of Tls. 3,360 per *mou* for 1890, as against Tls. 1,647 per *mou* for 1880.

The municipal revenue derived from taxation and other regular sources has increased, in due proportion with the growth of population, by 79 per cent., while expenditure required for preserving order in the Settlements is 80 per cent. greater. The European element in the police force has been increased and a considerable number of Indians added, the proportion of Chinese to the total being somewhat reduced. The peace and good order of the Settlements is now on the whole most admirably provided for. The streets in the Settlements and the roads outside which the municipality maintain are kept up in a manner which would be creditable to any city in the world. They cannot be extended into the country as much as could be wished, owing to jealousy and suspicion on the part of the Native towards the municipal authorities, for

which, perhaps, occasional and, as I think, needless disregard by the municipality of Native prejudices—I do not care to say Native rights—is to some extent responsible. The volunteer corps, upon which the Settlements partly rely for protection in case of times becoming seriously troubled, has increased from a total strength of 184 in 1880 to 249 in 1890. Its moral effect is excellent, and, although politically it is somewhat of an anomaly, I think it is a real help to China; for, at any rate, local officials feel that they and the volunteers will always be on the same side, so long as it is the right one.

Extensive additions have been made to the public gardens, which form the playground as well as an ornament of the Settlements and add not a little to the health of the place. One of them is now at the disposal of and is used freely by Chinese.

The health of the Settlements, judging by the comparative estimate of the death rate among Foreigners made by Dr. HENDERSON, the municipal Health Officer, seems to have made no statistical improvement. The average mortality per 2,000 of the 10 years from 1871 to 1880 was 23.51, while from 1881 to 1890 it was 23.52. The shipping population, as far as my own more or less casual observation goes, seems to furnish the bulk of the funerals, and to run up the mortality figure too high if one wants to get an idea of the health of Shanghai as a place of residence. I also believe that the recklessness of life and the disregard of necessary hygienie precautions existing among the population afloat—and some of the residents ashore too—make the death rate higher than it need be here. Still, I do not call Shanghai a specially healthy place; at certain, happily short, seasons I believe no port in China is for the time more unhealthy, while climatic ailments are always present. But one cannot come to China and expect to live on strictly European principles.

One of the notable improvements in the Settlements is the introduction of electric lighting for the streets, which has so far superseded gas as to represent in the last annual budget an expenditure of Tls. 16,204.97 for electric, as against Tls. 9,351.95 for gas, lights; the lighting with gas only in 1870 cost Tls. 14,855.21. Another is the institution of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, which supplies good filtered water to the Settlements, in the place of the muddy liquid formerly obtained in buckets from the river or nearest creek and cleared of its suspended mud with alum.

The reports of the French Council do not afford sufficient detail to enable a perfect comparison to be made of the present and past condition of the Settlement under its control; but if we take the receipts from taxation and other sources as a guide, the improvement in prosperity and wealth, though not as great as that shown by the sister Settlements, is nevertheless considerable, being about 30 per cent.

Comparing the French census of 1878 with that of 1890, the Foreign population of the former year was 307, and of the latter, 444—an increase of 44.60 per cent.; while the Native population in 1878 was 33,353, and 40,722 in 1890—an increase of 22.00 per cent. The expense of policing was Tls. 28,744 in 1880, against Tls. 38,345 in 1890—an increase of 33.40 per cent.

The tendency of the Native population to flock to the Settlements of Shanghai, where rents are higher and taxation heavier than in most Chinese cities, is due to the greater security of person and property, more of the comforts of life, greater accessibility to distractions, and centrality of position as regards means of transit. Very many retired and expectant officials now make their homes here, also many merchants who have made money. As a result, the best-paying property is Chinese occupied, and of that the best is the property on which stand the pretentious establishments

which furnish amusement to the Chinese *jeunesse dorée*—a class which in pre-Taiping days counted Soochow and Hangchow earthly paradises, and which now finds that the pleasures are as abundantly supplied in the Foochow Rood. This influx of Chinese has had the effect of compelling Foreigners, and especially those of small means, to seek every year dwellings farther away from the busy centres, which the Chinese now monopolise. The rents of Foreign houses in the Settlements are gradually rising, for as each old Foreign building is pulled down Chinese houses take its place.

Of the Chinese in Shanghai very many are outsiders, attracted here by various chances of employment. Clerks, linguists, dealers in Cantonese knickknacks, and keepers of certain restaurants are chiefly natives of Canton. Compradors, "boys," boatmen, carpenters, tailors, washermen, and shop assistants are chiefly from Ningpo. Soochow gives the Foreign ladies most of their amahs and the Native shops embroiderers and milliners. Nanking men deal in satin, jade, watches and clocks, and precious stones. Of the dealers in the last-mentioned articles, as well as of fur merchants, very many are Mahommedans, who exist here in sufficient numbers to maintain a mosque in the Canton Road, of the existence of which few Europeans are aware.

Of late years the Eurasian element is making itself much more prominent. It divides itself into sections, according as individuals associate with and adopt the habit of Foreigners or Chinese. On the whole, the Foreign element accepts this class most kindly. The conservative Natives have, I am told, a difficulty in associating with those of mixed blood, because of the ancestral worship etiquette, and it is said this difficulty keeps them out of Chinese employ. A Chinese once put the case to me thus: how can I get out of inviting my Eurasian friend, and how can I forbid him coming to pour out wine at the shrine of my ancestors when I have a family festival? how can I accept such an attention unless I return it? and in what way can I pay fitting reverence to my friend's ancestors? I have met most excellent men of both sections, but it seems to me the Europeanised Eurasians do best. There are several of them here in positions of prominence, which they are filling with credit and ability. Of many of them who are in Foreign employ their employers speak well. That the to-be-expected black sheep are sometimes seen only shows the flock to be like every other.

(*i.*) Changes are continually going on in both the North and South Channels of the entrance to the Yangtze, but it does not appear that there is any less water at the shoalest places in the main fairway in either of these channels than there was 10 years ago. The same is practically true of the channel of the Hwangpu from its junction with the Yangtze to the Kiangnan Arsenal, though there is a steady narrowing of the river abreast of the Foreign Settlements, more especially in the vicinity of Pootung Point.

Constant demands having been made that something should be done to deepen the water on the Woosung Bar, it was decided by the local authorities to try the effect of a dredger. The work was commenced in May 1889, and carried on, with only unavoidable intermission, till September 1891. By that time it had become apparent that no real benefit could be anticipated from a continuation of the work, in the face of the natural causes with which the operations had to contend. The dredging operations do not appear to have had any effect whatever towards a permanent improvement of the channel in that locality.

During the latter part of 1890 and the beginning of 1891 the provincial authorities, under the personal superintendence of the Fu-t'ai, undertook to deepen the Soochow Creek,

the great waterway between Shanghai and the provincial capital. The creek was completely dammed a little way above the Settlements, the openings into it of all the affluent smaller creeks being stopped at the same time. The next step was to get rid of the water. This was done almost entirely by manual—or, to be accurate, pedal—labour. Hundreds of the small inclined chain pumps which are commonly used all over the country to raise water for the irrigation of the paddy fields were employed, and the water was by them raised and poured out on the surrounding country. This done, coolies—each with a bamboo, two small baskets, and a spade—excavated a certain amount of mud from the bottom and sides of the creek bed, carried it up on the bank, and deposited it on the neighbouring land. Thousands of men were employed, and the bill, by the time the work was done, had run up into hundreds of thousands of taels. The result, I fear, does not give promise of being a permanent benefit. I understand that old inhabitants remember a somewhat similar work having been done some 30 years ago.

(*j.*) Between 1882 and 1891 three lights have been established, as follows:—

Steep Island (first lighted on 27th May 1883); third order.

Bonham Island (first lighted on 12th August 1883); third order.

Loka Island (first lighted on 10th January 1890); fourth order.

Of buoys, there have been established the following:—

Actæon Buoy	(1882)	All as aids to the navigation of the river, and all placed above Woosung.
North Tree Buoy	(1883)	
Triumph Bank Buoy	(1884)	
Waterman Bank Buoy	(1886)	
South-east Spit Buoy	(1887)	
Cone Tree Buoy	(1887)	
Fairway Buoy	(1887)	
North-east Actæon Buoy	(1887)	
Tsungming Bank Buoy	(1889)	In North Channel.
Middle Ground Upper Buoy	(1888)	In South Channel.
" " Lower Buoy	(1888)	
Fairy Wreck Buoy	(1891)	

The following buoys have been discontinued:—

Middle Bank Upper Buoy	(1885).	On Langshan Crossing.
Blockhouse Shoal Buoy	(1888).	In South Channel.
Bush Island Buoy	(1889).	Upper entrance, North Channel.

During the period there was thus a total addition to the list of 9 buoys.

One beacon was established, at Drinkwater Point, North Channel. It is a quadrangular open-work wooden structure, 50 feet high, and was erected, at the request of captains using the North Channel, to replace the old surveying beacon, removed on account of encroachment of sea and too rotten to be of further use.

The following surveys have been made:—

In 1887.—Entrance to Woosung and Hwangpu River from Woosung to Shanghai: published as British Admiralty Chart No. 1,601: "Wusung River or Hwangpu: Wusung River Entrance."

In 1888.—Section of southern entrance to Yangtze extending 16 miles outwards from Blockhouse Island. Tracing of survey was sent to the British Admiralty Hydrographer, and British Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199, 1,480, and 1,602 were re-issued corrected in accordance therewith.

In 1891.—Section of southern entrance to Yangtze extending 17 miles outwards from Blockhouse Island. Tracing of survey was sent to the British Admiralty Hydrographer, and British Admiralty Chart No. 1,602 was re-issued corrected in accordance therewith.

Triangulation beacons are being placed in position, with a view to a re-survey of the North Channel early in 1892.

The survey of 1887 was made by Mr. Coast Inspector BISBEE, assisted by Mr. R. BRAUN; that of 1888 by Mr. Coast Inspector BISBEE, assisted by Mr. E. V. BRENAN, Mr. R. BRAUN, and Captain ANDERSEN and the officers of the

revenue steamer *Pingching;* and that of 1891 by Mr. Coast Inspector BISBEE, assisted by Mr. H. C. MÜLLER, Captain ANDERSEN, and the officers of the revenue steamer *Pingching*.

In addition to the above, the revenue steamer *Kuahsing*, in charge of Captain ANDERSEN, was detached to aid H.B.M.'s surveying vessel *Magpie* in the survey of the North and South Channels at the entrance to the Yangtze in 1879-80, and at least four surveying beacons or theodolite stations (open woodwork) structures, 40 feet high) were erected by the Customs for the same work. In 1887 the *Kuahsing*, under the temporary command of Mr. G. ROME, was again detached to assist H.B.M.'s surveying vessel *Rambler*, and, under the direction of Lieutenant H. E. P. CUST (detached from the *Rambler*), re-surveyed a portion of the South Channel entrance to the Yangtze.

(*k.*) Of the many unhappy occurrences which have taken place in this district during 10 years, none happily reached a position where it became a public calamity. As we here were exempted from any direct manifestations of the anti-Foreign or anti-Christian spirit which prompted riotous or insurrectionary movements in other parts of the province in 1891, it does not seem to me necessary to touch upon this question. During the summer of 1890 cholera—which is always present here, more or less, during July, August, and September—was almost epidemic. An unusually large number of Foreigners were victims, but it was among the Natives that the mortality was greatest; they died in great numbers and their encoffined remains became a serious source of danger to the general health of the Settlements. The Chinese system of storing in temples and guild-halls coffins containing dead bodies intended for burial at a later period taxed to the utmost the capacity of those institutions, and considerable outcry was made in the interest of the public health. It is most undesirable to have these temporary charnel-houses within densely-populated areas such as the Settlements are, and no doubt the Municipal Council will in future do all they can to check this custom.

As to shipping accidents, the following list shows all the "total losses" of the decade:—

1882. 4th April.—Spanish lorcha *Kindong-foo* foundered near Centaur Buoy.

16th June.—American barque *Dirigo* ran on the rocks, south-western end of Video.

1st August.—British barque *Artemisia* went on the south bank, at the entrance to Yangtze.

3rd August.—British barque *Empress* collided with s.s. *Fuyew* and sank in mid-channel.

27th August.—Tug *Ewo* sank, after collision with the P. & O. s.s. *Pekin*, near the *Lismore* wreck.

1883. 6th January.—British s.s. *Wuhu* ran aground on sank-bank eastward of Vine Point Lower Buoy, during hazy weather, and became a total wreck.

5th August.—Danish barque *Carl Wilhelm* foundered 80 miles north-eastward of the Saddle Islands. Crew were picked up.

1884.—*Nil.*

1885. 28th March.—Chinese passenger steamer *Liuyün* cut in two by British s.s. *Orestes*, Hwangpu River, near Gough Island. 80 lives were reported lost.

15th September.—Boiler of P. & O. tender *Dragon* burst, and three Chinese killed.

1886. 17th August.—Siamese barque *Envoy* ran on sand-bank 30 miles northward of Drinkwater Point, 38 lives were lost.

1887. 20th January.—Chinese transport *Wannienching*, at anchor about 8 miles south-eastward from *Tungsha* lightship, was run into by the P. & O. s.s. *Nepaul*. 80 lives were reported lost.

21st May.—Machinery of Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Menzaleh* broke down, causing her to spring a leak. She was taken in tow by another steamer, but ultimately sank about 5½ miles north-eastward of North Saddle Lighthouse.

1888.—*Nil.*

1889. 17th August.—Chinese steam-launch, on trial trip in harbour, blew up. Several lives were lost.

13th December.—P. & O. tender *Gutzlaff* and tug *Fuhle* collided at a spot about half-way between Woosung and Shanghai. The *Fuhle* sank, but was afterwards raised.

1890. 29th May.—British s.s. *Paoching* burnt in the Yangtze, about 25 miles above Woosung. Captain, second engineer, and 32 Chinese lost their lives.

31st October.—Pilot-boat *S. C. Farnham,* lying at anchor outside south entrance to Yangtze, was run into and sunk by the British s.s. *Menelaus*.

21st December.—The tugs *Fairy* and *Fuhle,* while towing a vessel, collided with each other. The *Fairy* sank.

1891. 23rd April.—British s.s. *Holme Eden* ran on the Leuconna Rocks.

3rd October.—A small mandarin steamer was run into and sunk by the British s.s. *Lienshing* off Gough Island. Six lives were lost.

(*l.*) Shanghai is nowadays not unfrequently visited by distinguished personages of all nationalities; but it is seldom that any ceremony attends their visits, as they come here either as travellers, more or less *incognito*, or in the course of duty. Among the former was Count de Bardi, an archduke of the Parma branch of the house of Bourbon, who was here in 1889; and Prince Leopold of Prussia, a near kinsman of the German Emperor, who paid us a visit in 1888: though the visit of the last named was informal, the Native authorities showed him some attention. Among the latter order the principal visitor was the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, of the Imperial family of Russia, who came here in 1888 as an officer in the Imperial Navy. The two visits accompanied by any ceremonial were those of the Viceroy of Chihli, the Grand Secretary Li, who, after an absence of many years from Shanghai, passed a few days here in May 1883; and of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who was here in 1890.

Although Viceroy Li was in mourning, and his visit therefore almost entirely private, his reception was enthusiastic and his movements imposing, as all were effected more or less in semi-state, he being accompanied by a numerous retinue. During his visit he seemed anxious to see everything and everybody having any pretension to be worth seeing, and he appeared to take special interest in all the works in which Foreign industries were being carried on mainly by Chinese labour, notably the cotton mills and silk filatures. He put the finishing touch on the enterprise of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, which was then just ready to commence its service to the community, by turning the first water from the river into the company's filtering beds, thus setting their works going. He was much interested in the enterprise, and apparently

realised the advantage such a water supply is to a community, for he expressed the hope that similar works would be opened at Tientsin later.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CONNAUGHT, travelling eastward to Europe from Bombay, after having given up the command of the troops of the Presidency, spent a day here in April 1890. He was accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CONNAUGHT, Princess LOUISE MARGARET of Prussia, and was attended by a small suite. His reception by the community was thoroughly cordial, and everything was done to make his visit a memorable event. Although he was here only one day, he received addresses from the British community, the Masonic body, and the Municipal Council. He was entertained at lunch by the British community at the Shanghai Club, and in the evening dined with the Shanghai and Arsenal Taot'ais, KUNG and NIEH, at the Temple of the Empress of Heaven. During dinner their Royal Highnesses had a Chinese dramatic representation presented to them and a clever troupe of Chinese acrobats appeared before them. After dinner a general illumination of the Bund and shipping took place, and the Fire Brigade defiled before the Royal party in a torchlight procession. The visit, though brief, was in every way successful, and afforded their Royal Highnesses, as they were pleased to say, very great pleasure.

During the visit the statue erected by the community to the memory of the late Sir HARRY PARKES, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, who died at his post in 1885, was unveiled by the Duke of CONNAUGHT.

It was arranged that the Czarevitch, who was travelling in the East in company with his cousin, Prince GEORGE of Greece, should pay a visit to Shanghai in April 1891, and arrangements for his reception and entertainment here, in which the Viceroy of these provinces was to take the lead, had advanced some length. However, a few weeks before the anticipated date of arrival a telegram was received stating that altered arrangements would not leave him time to visit Shanghai. He came, however, with the squadron of ironclads which formed his escort, to the North Saddle Islands, where he changed to a private vessel for conveyance up the Yangtze to Hankow. On his way down it was expected he would visit Shanghai *incognito*, but though his ship lay for 24 hours outside Woosung, it is understood that he did not visit the Settlements.

(*m.*) to (*s.*). * * * * *

(*t.*) In the Customs department the one change having a special bearing on this port has been the introduction of a bonding system, in accordance with the provisions of the German Convention of 1880. We have now had four years' experience of the system, and though we have given it every reasonable facility of working, it has not been used by the public to an extent which would lead us to believe that it is looked upon as much of a boon to trade.

In the year 1877 I met the Chamber of Commerce here, to discuss with them and the then Commissioner the question of bonding cargo. At the time I formed and recorded opinions on three points: (1°) that there was no special demand on the part of ship-owners for a bonding system—that the facilities which the Customs give steamer movements, which there is always a tendency to enlarge rather than to curtail, are quite sufficient to give all needful despatch to vessels coming and going; (2°) that the demand on the part of Duty-payers for a bonding system was lukewarm; and (3°) that Foreign merchants saw no advantage, rather the reverse, in a bonding system which only recognised the right of bonded storage in Chinese godowns. Experience as a Commissioner here justifies entirely the opinions I formed in 1877 on the first

and last points. I am still of opinion that we do give, by our system of accepting guarantees, almost every facility for shipping despatch which can be reasonably demanded. I have somewhat modified my views regarding Duty-payers' requirements. The system of business has, as I have written above, changed a great deal of late years. A very large share of Foreign produce is now shipped here, directly for Chinese account, through commission agents, who work at very low rates of profit. Business is cut very fine, and every cash has to be considered. If trade is bad or stocks heavy, it is no unusual thing to find goods over a year in godown unsold. Twelve months' interest on the Duty, though the amount may be small, is to needy traders a consideration. Even merchants, to whom small sums are not so great an object, would like to be able to keep their goods in bond, if they, having godowns of their own, could use them, instead of having to go to the expense of paying storage elsewhere, which more than runs away with the profit on deferred payment of Duty.

Another class interested in bonding is the public wharfingers. They want bonded privileges; but I do not think they would want them so much if the privilege was also extended to godown-owners away from the water front. Their very natural object is to give people a reason for storing with them, at their wharves, rather than elsewhere. The Government, so far, does not extend the bonding privilege to any but Chinese-owned godowns. In the presence of ex-territoriality, and generally having regard more especially to the Foreign jurisdiction claimed on all property within Settlement areas, it is to most people intelligible that the Chinese should be slow to extend the privilege of bonding to private godowns, or even to godowns public, in the sense of being corporately, instead of individually, owned.

It strikes me, however, that if the bonding privilege became really urgently needed, exterritorial rights might by international agreement be so defined as to make it clear that the Chinese claim for Duty was the first lien on the goods, and that when other claims come to be enforced its existence and priority were still maintained. However, any large extension of bonding privileges means a considerable increase of Customs responsibility and Customs work, and before it is made very wide there will be many considerations, springing from the frailty of human nature, which will have to be looked at from more points of view than one.

I think the existing system might be extended in two directions: (1°) goods might be admitted to bond on application made at any time before removal from the importing vessel, instead of requiring a special manifest of goods for bond being handed in on the vessel's arrival; (2°) Duty-paid exports from other ports, waiting here simply for reshipment elsewhere, might be admitted to bond while awaiting shipment on a re-exporting vessel—this would be a benefit to Customs business as well as to public carriers.

Business in the Customs here is always increasing, the staff is being augmented, and the premises have become too small; but I cannot say that any one division of work calls more specially for increased attention than any other.

(*u.*) I can hardly detail any decided progress made in military matters, as I have had no personal means of estimating it. It is, however, believed that the forts at Woosung have been considerably strengthened and the weight of their ordnance increased; it is also said that stronger garrisons are now maintained there than formerly. I am given to understand also that vessels of Foreign-type, European and Native built, of some quality have been added to the force at the disposal of the Viceroy at Nanking. I have not cared to press questions on these subjects too closely on those who are best qualified to give informa-

tion; perhaps, too, this is not quite the place to publish it.

Everyone knows that the Shanghai Arsenal has been growing very much in extent and capacity of late years. I had recently an opportunity to visit it and see its several departments, after an interval of nearly 20 years. I was surprised at the work done, and, to my eye, well done; but of course I do not speak as an expert. Some months ago the directors invited a number of Foreign visitors, myself included, to see their latest addition, the steel foundry, inaugurated. I saw a number of castings made, and was surprised to witness the facility with which Native workmen handled the ponderous machinery. The cannon foundry, rifle factory, and shot and shell works all impressed me as wonderfully in advance of anything I thought existed in China. The whole place, with its docks, workshops, and proving grounds, forms a very complete establishment, and one of which, in my opinion, the provincial officials have every reason to be proud.

A spirit of industrial development on Foreign lines has undoubtedly taken a hold on the people of these parts, but it does not appear yet to have proved entirely successful. The reasons assigned for this are in some cases personal and in some cases due to defect of system. I think I may say, without risk of being offensive, that some, at least, of the concerns have not been conspicuous for the brilliancy of their management. That machinery tended by Chinese labour can be used to manipulate Chinese cotton into yarn and cloth has been proved to demonstration; that it can be done to pay has not been demonstrated so clearly. That it will prove a source of profit I have little doubt, when experience, possibly to be obtained at some cost, has become more mature. Of the principal companies now at work here, I propose to give a brief summary.

(1°.) The Chinese Cotton Cloth Mill Company (上海機器織布局) started some years ago with a capital of Tls. 400,000 in 4,000 fully paid-up shares of Tls. 100 each. It was in very low water in 1890, when Mr. Ma Kie-tchong (馬建忠), at the time one of the directors in chief of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, was appointed by the Viceroy Li to the chief control of the concern. He brought in with him Tls. 300,000, said to have been part of the reserve fund of the insurance company connected with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The management is semi-official, the actual manager being an expectant official named Yang Ou-fang (楊藕舫). At present there are 300 looms of various, and some, I fear, of rather old-fashioned, patterns at work; but I am told that in August next there will be 550 going. The output during 1891 was about 2,000 bales, but it is expected that when all the looms are at work full time an annual output of 14,000 bales will be reached. The mill employs four Foreigners and about 800 Natives. It is a fine, pretentious building, outside Settlement limits, beyond Hongkew, with a water frontage on the river and abundant space for development. So far it has paid no dividend. The capital, I believe, is largely held by Chinese officials of high rank. The cloth sells for about, or a shade under, the price of the same quality of Foreign produce. The output moves about Shanghai free of taxation, but it is subject to a full Duty at the Tariff rate, payable at this Custom House, if it goes into the interior with Transit documents or is shipped from Shanghai either to a Native or a Foreign port. It is free of the Coast Trade Duty of Native produce. The same Duty treatment is accorded to the output of the next-mentioned company.

(2°.) The Chinese Spinning Company (機器紡紗局), Yangtzepoo, within Settlement limits on the Hongkew side. Of this concern the direction is also semi-official, the actual manager being an expectant official, T'ang Sung-an (唐松

岩). Its capital is Tls. 290,000. It has at work 92 machines, of I cannot say how many spindles each, but when all are at work, day and night—by electric light,—the daily output is about 16 bales, say 6,000 lb., of yarn. Two Europeans, 10 Japanese, and about 60 Natives are employed. The yarn turned out is of excellent quality, whiter than Bombay yarn, and perhaps better. The concern is on a dividend-paying basis, and gives every promise of doing well; indeed, yarn-spinning seems to be a better investment all round than cloth-weaving. Both the above-mentioned establishments close on Sundays.

(3°.) The Shanghai Paper Mill Company (上海機器造紙局) has a capital (nominal) of Tls. 150,000, in 1,500 shares of Tls. 100 each, of which only 1,100 are subscribed and fully paid up. The management is private, and the staff consists of about 100 Chinese and one European. The concern can produce about 60 tons of paper monthly, and has actually produced about 600 tons during 1891. It has never paid any dividend. For this reason, and because of the small chance of improvement, owing to the dearness of raw material as well as also, I think, to the keen competition of Japanese-made paper, the concern is about to shut up—it is hoped temporarily. The product of this concern never received any specially favourable Duty treatment.

(4°.) The Min-li Ginning Mill Company (棉利公司) is a private company, working at Sinza. It is said to have a capital of about Tls. 15,000 (but probably more), employs 40 machines, and produces about 56 piculs of cotton daily.

(5°.) The Yuen-chee Ginning Mill Company (源記公司), at Yangtzepoo, is another private company. Its capital is reported to be about Tls. 200,000, and 120 machines are at work, with a producing capacity of about 170 piculs of clean cotton per day. As to the profit or loss on its working I have no knowledge.

The Cotton Cleaning and Working Company is a Foreign concern, carrying on its business in spite of Chinese protest that there is no Treaty provision entitling Foreigners to establish manufactories in China. The capital of the company is said to consist of 1,500 shares of Tls. 50 each. It employs 32 ginning machines, said to be more powerful than those of the Native manufactories, giving a daily output of, say, 90 piculs. The works are at Pootung. The shares are principally owned by Europeans and Japanese, and the agency and management are in the hands of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese company. It is reported that the concern will pay a 10 per cent. dividend on its capital in 1891.

There seems to be an increasing demand for the use of steam-launches for inland navigation. There is no authority for the conveyance of goods in such craft; indeed, all trade, including the towing of Native cargo-laden craft, is forbidden them. But they are freely used between here and Soochow for passengers and to tow the house-boats in which officials travel. Of late a regular line of small steamers plies to Hangchow. These boats carry passengers, letters, and, I hear, even official moneys and the tribute silks from Hangchow. The company, which has a public office in North Soochow Road, is called 浙江官輪船局, and in English by the high-sounding title of "The Imperial Inland Steam Ferry-boat Company." The concern is semi-official, and is managed by a very shrewd man, who is trader or *weiyuan* as occasion requires. I hear that its charter was issued by a Chehkiang official. Junk-owners and such people are perpetually charging the company with doing all sorts of things it ought not to do; but it manages to stave off interference with its doings. It seems well protected, and I daresay many who cannot range themselves too openly on its side privately wish it well, and look on it as a pos-

sible precursor of greater efforts to meet the demand for more expeditious inland communication.

Another innovation is a line of stern-wheel passenger-boats to Soochow. The motive power is provided by a machine somewhat like a treadmill at the stern, perhaps a score of men working on it at a time. It is said that these boats, which are bigger and more roomy than the ordinary passenger-boat, make the journey to Soochow in about 24 hours. They charge $2, $1.20, and $0.80. per passenger, according to accommodation. A company is owner, and it maintains about 14 boats, each worth about Tls. 2,000, to perform the service, and every boat is capable of carrying about 60 or 70 passengers.

(*v.*) to (*y.*) * * * * *

(*z.*) Whatever may be the future of Shanghai, either as a port or a commercial centre, there are no indications that it will be one of decadence. Chinese merchants are inclined more and more each year to make Shanghai an emporium for the trade of North China and to use the northern coast and river ports simply as landing-places for such goods as may be necessary to supply the immediate needs of their districts. The largest Native mercantile houses in China are now almost all represented here. Property is continually increasing in value, and new buildings are being put up in all directions. Chinese capital is being largely invested, not only in such purely Native establishments as I have spoken of above, but also in companies established by Foreigners and under Foreign directorate. I have been told that at least 40 per cent. of the shares of some Foreign companies are held by Chinese. A considerable portion of the deposits in local banks—I do not venture to guess what proportion—are also held by Natives. I have already said that Chinese capital is invested in Foreign-flagged steamers, and of course a large amount is sunk in the shares of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. Having said so much, it should not surprise anyone if I express the opinion that probably in the future Shanghai will furnish no such favourable opportunities for the investment of Foreign capital as it has done in the past.

As a port, some changes of a secondary kind must occur. The approaches to Shanghai are no worse than they have ever been, so all old shipping people say. The Woosung Bar dredging has, I think, convinced most people that the bar there must be always with us, and that business must adapt itself to things as they are rather than to what we would like them to be. In any case, the privilege conferred by the German Treaty of 1880, of landing and shipping cargo outside the bar at Woosung, seems to me to be availed of to an increasing extent every day. The largest vessels which come to the port never come any nearer than Woosung. I expect to see development of business there, but to what extent I do not hazard an opinion. The available anchorage is not too capacious, and the distance from godown is a considerable source of expense. If godowns are ever allowed at Woosung—and now the authorities oppose even transfers of land at Woosung to Foreigners,—no doubt the work done by steamers there will increase, but probably at the expense of Shanghai. Two things, in my opinion, may lead to development at Woosung —serious contraction of harbour accommodation at Shanghai, and difficulty of obtaining wharfage accommodation at reasonable rates. The harbour, as I have pointed out above, in paragraph (*i.*) (which I have done on the authority of the Harbour Master), is contracting, and if left to itself will probably continue to contract. To oppose the forces of nature, and keep the Hwangpu, like the Clyde, a deep and wide river, would require an expenditure of money which it is hopeless to ever expect to see incurred. It is still, however, possible to

extend the anchorages up and down stream' and this we may see done before long. Water frontage and wharf space are gradually passing into a very limited number of hands, so much so that it does not require many people to combine to make a practical monopoly. If such is ever done to an extent that will be burdensome to trade, there will have to be extension in some direction, either here or at Woosung.

I do not foresee that the Shanghai of the future will be any more capable than that of to-day to absorb the surplus of the better class of European emigrants. High salaries are no longer the rule; luxurious living is rather practised by old-timers in obedience to ancient custom than justified by present affluence; locally-bred youths of European parentage, Eurasians, and Cantonese now do much of the clerical work which used to be done by men from home—and perhaps more of it for less money. There will for some years be a need of heads of houses in touch with Europe and America; and as China develops, Foreign teachers and guides in scientific work and mechanical arts will likely for some time find employment in limited numbers. The growth of the Foreign population of late years, it seems to me, is mainly in that class. As a place for a man of only ordinary and no technical education to come to "seeking," I should say there is none worse than Shanghai.

What Shanghai is straining its eyes to see and its prescience to foresee is in what direction the Chinese railway cat is going to jump, so as to be near the spot where it lands, to secure any benefit that may result. Will Shanghai be the point at which land and sea carriage will make their great contact, or will it be somewhere else? I believe the increase of Chinese interest in Shanghai will be a strong predisposing element in Shanghai's favour, other considerations being equal, and there being no topographical objections to whatever principles may be laid down for the general railway scheme. When the auspicious moment arrives I trust land-owners and their municipal representatives will meet Native advances in a liberal spirit, and not block the way by adopting a too narrow view of what is claimable by ex-territorial concession or authorised by land regulations—more potent from the vigour with which they are applied than from any inherent validity.

To sum up, I think the future of Shanghai depends on China and the Chinese and their interests, and that Foreigners would be wise to run with them.—From "*Decennial Reports on the Trade Navigation, Industries, etc., of the Ports Open to Foreign Commerce in China and Corea, and on the Condition and Development of the Treaty Port Provinces, 1882-91.*" Published by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs.

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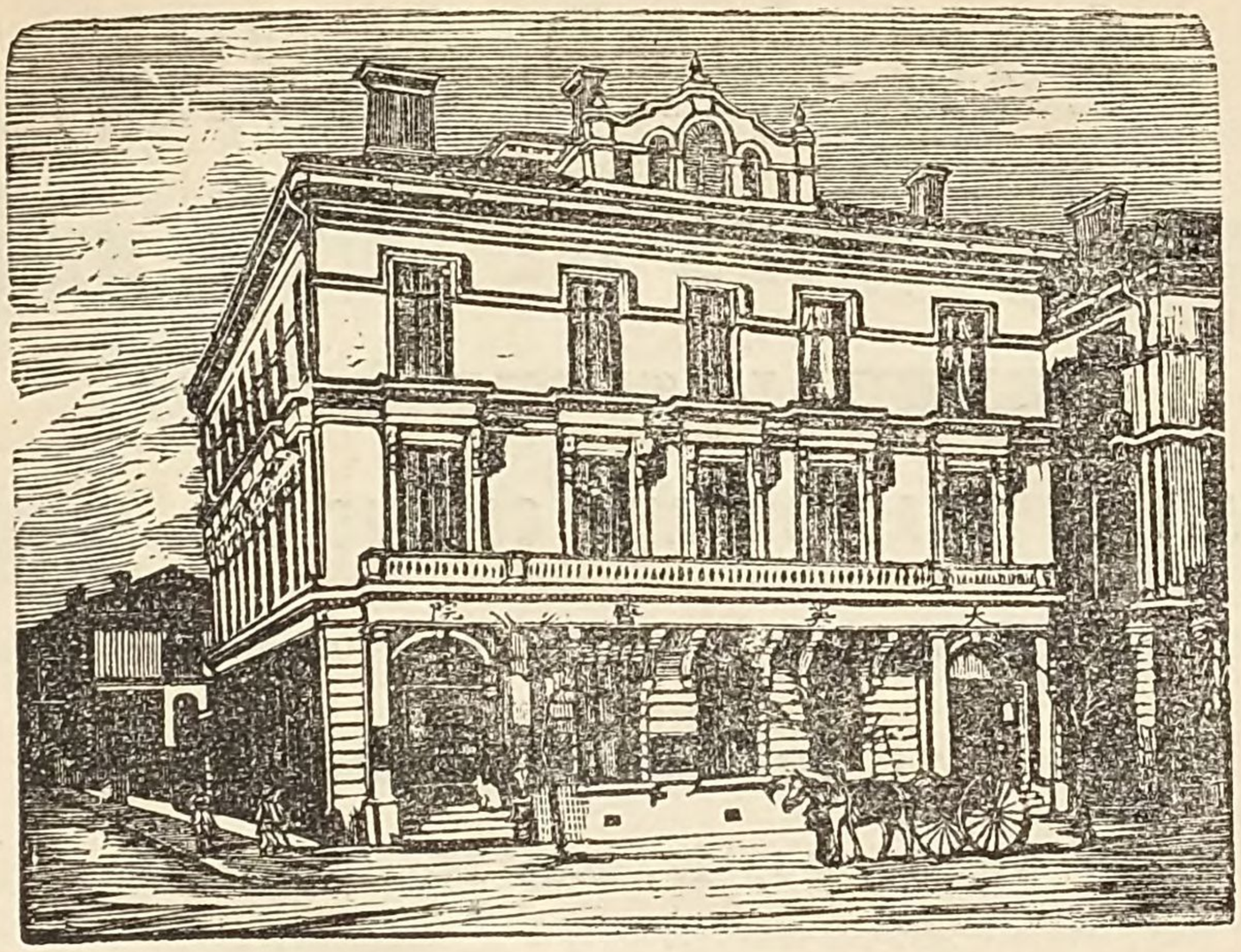
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